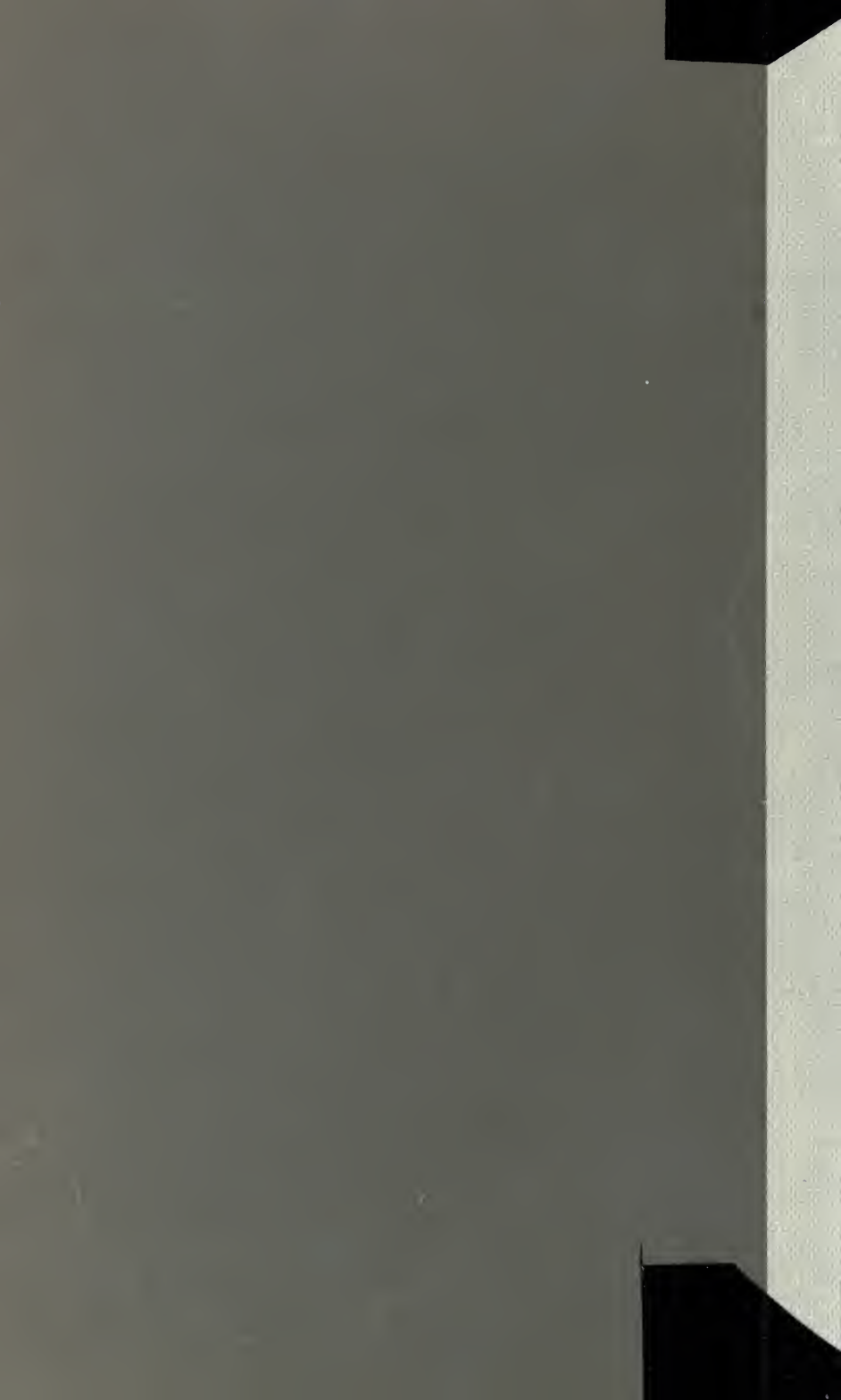



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1888





Pali Text Society.

Journal

OF THE

PALI TEXT SOCIETY.

1888.

EDITED BY

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, PH.D., LL.D.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

PROFESSOR OF PALI AND BUDDHIST LITERATURE IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
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London :

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PALI TEXT SOCIETY.

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This Society has been started in order to render accessible to students the rich stores of the earliest Buddhist literature now lying unedited and practically unused in the various MSS. scattered throughout the University and other Public Libraries of Europe.

The historical importance of these Texts can scarcely be exaggerated, either in respect of their value for the history of folk-lore, or of religion, or of language. It is already certain that they were all put into their present form within a very limited period, probably extending to less than a century and a half (about B.C. 400–250). For that period they have preserved for us a record, quite uncontaminated by filtration through any European mind, of the every-day beliefs and customs of a people nearly related to ourselves, just as they were passing through the first stages of civilization. They are our best authorities for the early history of that interesting system of religion so nearly allied to some of the latest speculations among ourselves, and which has influenced so powerfully, and for so long a time, so great a portion of the human race—the system of religion which we now call Buddhism. The sacred books of the early Buddhists have preserved to us the sole record of the only religious movement in the world's history which bears any close resemblance to early Christianity. In the history of speech they contain unimpeachable evidence of a stage

in language midway between the Vedic Sanskrit and the various modern forms of speech in India. In the history of Indian literature there is nothing older than these works, excepting only the Vedic writings; and all the later classical Sanskrit literature has been profoundly influenced by the intellectual struggle of which they afford the only direct evidence. It is not, therefore, too much to say that the publication of this unique literature will be no less important for the study of history—whether anthropological, philological, literary, or religious—than the publication of the Vedas has already been.

The whole will occupy about nine or ten thousand pages 8vo. Of these 4800 pages have already appeared. The accession of about fifty new members would make it possible to issue 1000 pages every year.

The Subscription to the Society is only One Guinea a year, or Five Guineas for six years, payable in advance. Each subscriber receives, post free, the publications of the Society, which cost a good deal more than a guinea to produce.

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**.* Subscriptions for 1889 are now due, and it is earnestly requested that subscribers will send in their payments without putting the Chairman to the expense and trouble of personally asking for them. All who can conveniently do so should send the Five Guineas for six years, to their own benefit and that of the Society also.*

The Society keeps no books, and its publications cannot in any case be sent to subscribers who have not already paid their subscriptions for the year.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the "Pāli Text Society." (Address: 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.)

Report

OF

THE PALI TEXT SOCIETY

FOR 1888.

WITH the present issue the Pali Text Society enters upon the first year of its second sexennial series. With the exception of three who paid for the second five years without being asked, the Chairman has had to write to all the five-guinea subscribers to ascertain whether they would repeat their subscriptions. Most of them have signified their wish to do so, but some have not yet replied. The names of all who have not as yet retired are included in the list of subscribers published at the end of this Journal. But it is not possible as yet to state with complete accuracy the number of the Society's supporters. It will probably be found to be about the same as it was at the time when the last list was drawn up.

During the remaining five years of this second series we may fairly hope to conclude our labours, though it is possible that some little work will then remain to be done. We can look forward to issuing about 4,000

pages in that time. The parts of the Nikāyas still to appear may be estimated to fill about 2,500 of these pages, leaving us with a margin of 1,500 pages for the other works which we hope to edit. If we could only get a few more subscribers, the whole undertaking would certainly be finished within the next five years.

Of the works at present in hand, the Commentary on the Kathā Vatthu, the Iti-vuttaka, and the first volume of the Dīgha Nikāya are already in the press, the Apadāna and the Mahā Vaṇsa are nearly ready for the press, and further volumes of all the four great Nikāyas are being prepared. There will then remain to be done, of the Pitaka texts, only—

1. The Niddesa.
2. The Paṭisambhidā.
3. The Vibhaṅga.
4. The Kathā Vatthu.
5. The Dhātu Kathā.
6. The Yamaka.
7. The Paṭṭhāna.

Besides these Pitaka books, we have already undertaken to publish the Netti Pakarāṇa and the Commentary on the Dhamma-pada, which are in the very competent hands of Professor Ernst Kuhn and Dr. Wenzel respectively (the latter being already well advanced in his work).

We want MSS., whether Sinhalese, Burmese, or Siamese, of these seven books still to be commenced. And we hope also to publish a few of the more important non-canonical books, such as the Mahā Vaṇsa Tīkā and the Rājāvali.

I will only add that we continue in this number of the Journal our lexicographical preparations for the new Pāli Dictionary, Dr. (now Professor) Edward Müller, of Bern,

giving us a valuable glossary of Pāli proper names. Dr. Hoerning also supplements the published list of MSS. in the British Museum, with a list of new acquisitions.

From this summary, meagre though it is, our subscribers will see that we are marching steadily on to the goal we set before us, in spite of all the prophecies of the impossibility of our task.

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS,
Chairman.

22, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.

Pali Proper Names.

BY

DR. EDWARD MULLER.

Akkosakabhāradvāja, a brāhman at Rājagaha, who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, *Samy.* VII. 1. 2

Aggapaṇḍita, author of the Lokuppatti pakaraṇa, *Gv.* p. 64

Aggaḷapura, name of a city, *C.* XII. 1. 9

Aggālavacetiya, a shrine at Ālavī, *C.* VI. 17. 1 ; *N.* 11. 1 ; *Pāc.* 5. 1 ; 10. 1 ; 11. 1 ; 20. 1 ; *Dhp.* 337, 363 ; *S. N.* p. 61 ; *Samy.* VIII. 1, 2, 3

Aggavamsa, author of the Saddanītippakarana, *Gv.* p. 63

Aggikabhāradvāja, a brāhman living at Sāvatti, who was converted by Buddha, *S. N.* 21 *seq.* ; *Samy.* VII. 1. 8 ; *Vasalasutta* (Paritta)

Aggidatta, chief priest of the king of Kosala, *Dhp.* 346

Aggidatta, Somadatta's father, a brāhman at Benares, *Dhp.* 317

Aggibrahmā, Saṅghamittā's husband ; he was ordained together with Tissakumāra, *Smp.* 305, 308 ; *Mah.* 34, 36

Aggimittā, one of the nuns who accompanied Saṅghamittā on her voyage to Ceylon, *Dīp.* XV. 78 ; XVIII. 11

Angā, a country in the neighbourhood of Magadha, *M.* I. 19. 1, 3 ; *Sum. D.* IV. 1 ; *Dhp.* 230 ; *Dīp.* I. 39 ; *A.* III. 70. 17 ; *Soṇadaṇḍas.* *ap* Grimblot, p. 340 ; *Mahāassapuras,* 271

Angīrasa, the tribe to which the Gotamas belonged

according to Vedic tradition, M. I. 15. 7; VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Sum. D. III. 1. 23; Samy. VIII. 11

Āṅgīrasa, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Āṅguttara Nikāya, the fourth division of the Suttapiṭaka, Sum. I. 40, 47, 58, Gv. 56; it comprises 9,757 suttas

Āṅguttarāpa, name of a country, S. N. p. 99; M. VI. 34. 17; Potaliyas, 359; Laṭukikopamas, 447

Āṅgulimālaka, a thief who was converted by the Buddha and became a thera at the Jetavana, Mil. 410; Dh. 147, 337, 434

Āṅgulimālaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151

Aciravatī=Rapti, name of a river in India, Dh. 210, 224, 400, 416; M. V. 9. 1; VIII. 15. 11; C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.*; Pār. 2. 7. 30; Pāc. 53. 1; 84. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 2. 1; 21. 1; Mil. 20; Ud. V. 5

Acēla Kassapa, the principal person in the 8th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, 342

Accimā, a fabulous king, Dīp. III. 8, 14

Accutagāmī, one of Vijaya's companions, Dīp. IX. 32, 35

Ajakalāpaka, a yakkha, who tried to frighten the Buddha, Ud. I. 7

Ajakalāpaka cetiya, a shrine at Pāṭalī, Ud. I. 7

Ajapālanigrodha, a banyan tree under which the Buddha used to sit in meditation, M. I. 2. 1; 3. 1; 5. 1; M. P. S. III. 43; Dh. 163; Ud. I. 4

Ajātasattu, son of Bimbisāra, king of Magadha; instigated by Devadatta, Buddha's cousin, he killed his father. He claimed a portion of Buddha's relics, C. VII. 2. 1, 5; 3. 4 *seq.*; XI. 1. 8; M. P. S. I. 1 *seq.*; VI. 51; Sām. Ph. S. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 20; D. II. 1, 12; Dh. 143, 279, 299, 331, 353; Samy. III. 2. 4, 5; Dīp. III. 60; IV. 27; V. 77; XI. 8; Mah. 10, 12, 185; Jāt. IV. 343; Cūlasaccakas, 231

Ajita, a monk who used to explain the Pātimokkha and to assign seats to the theras, C. XII. 2. 7

Ajita (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. p. 184 *seq.* Ajitapucchā or Ajitapañha, the 2nd sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, Samy. XII. 31

Ajita Kesakambalī, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 122 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 4; S. N. p. 90; Samy. III. 1. 1; Cūlasāropamas, 198

Ajjuka, a bhikkhu, Pār. II. 7. 46

Añjanavana, a garden at Śāketa, Dh. 365; Samy. II. 2. 8

Añjalī, one of the nuns who accompanied Saṅghamittā to Ceylon, Dīp. XVIII. 24

Aññātakouḍaṇṇā s. Koṇḍaṇṇā

Aṭṭhaka = Ashtaka, a celebrated ṛishi, author of Rīg-veda X. 104; M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Aṭṭhakavagga, the fourth division of the Suttanipāta, Samy. XXI. 3; M. V. 13. 9

Aṭṭhasālinī Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Dhammasaṅgaṇī; he wrote it in India before going to Ceylon, Mah. 251

Aṭṭhissara, a paccekabuddha, Dh. 148

Adḍhakāsī, a courtesan who received the Upasampadā ordination indirectly, C. X. 22. 1

Atula, an upāsaka living at Sāvatti, Dh. 366 *seq.*

Atula, a great physician, Mil. 272

Attadattha, a thera at the Jetavana, Dh. 333 *seq.*

Atthadassin, a thera in Ceylon, Jāt. I. 1.

Atthadassin, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Jāt. I. 39; Mah. 1.

Atthadassin, one of the kings of Kapilavatthu, Dīp. III. 41

Adinnapubbaka, Maṭṭakouḍali's father, a brāhman living at Sāvatti, Dh. 93 *seq.*

Addilarattha, name of a kingdom, Sum. D. VII. 1

Adhikakkā, a river in India; Vatthūpamas, 39

Adhiccasamuppannikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 37; Sum. D. I. 2. 30; Smp. 312 (Oldenberg reads Adhiccasamuppattikā)

Anantakāya, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29

Anāgatavaṃsa, a grammatical work by Kassapa, Gv. p. 61

Anāthapiṇḍika or Sudatta, a rich merchant, possessor of the Jetavanārāma, M. and C. *passim*; Pāc. 84. 3; P. 15, 1. 1; Dh. 78, 107 *seq.*, 165, 203, 212, 249, etc.; Saṃy. II. 2. 10; X. 8; A. I. 14. 1. 6; II. 1. 1; 4. 5; III. 1. 21; F. 4. 1; 105, 106, 125; Ud. I. 4. 8; Jāt. I. 92

Anāthapiṇḍika, an angel, Saṃy. II. 2. 10

Anāpatti, a portion of the Vinaya-piṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhanda, Sum. I. 60

Anupiya (Anupiyā), a town in the Malla country, where Gotama spent the first week after his renunciation before he went on to Rājagaha, C. VII. 1. 1; 2. 1; Dh. 139; Jāt. I. 65; Pātikas. *ap* Grimblot 346; Ud. II. 10

Anurādhapura, the ancient capital of Ceylon, Dīp. IX. 35; XI. 2; XV. 69; XVI. 30; XVII. 6, etc.; Smp. 320; Mah. 50, 56, 65, 67, 117, 118, 128, 133, 134, 139, 153, 218, 222, 225

Anuruddha, a cousin and eminent apostle of the Buddha; he was present at his death in Kusinārā, Th. I. 83, 84; M. X. 4; 5. 6; C. X. 18, 1; VII. 1, 1 *et seq.*; Sum. I. 40; D. II. 65; Dh. 139 *seq.*, 232; Saṃy. VI. 1. 5; 2. 5; IX. 6; X. 6; Dīp. IV. 4, 8, 51; V. 8, 24; A. I. 14. 1; III. 127, 128; M. P. S. VI. 12, 17 *seq.*; Ud. I. 5; Mahāgo-siṅgas, 212

Anuruddha or Anuruddhaka, one of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12; Mah. 15, 19; Smp. 321

Anuruddha, author of the Paramattha-vinicchaya Nāmarūpa-pariccheda Abhidhammatthasaṃgahappakaraṇa, Gv. p. 61, 67

Anulā, wife of Coranāga; she reigned during four months in Ceylon, Dīp. XX. 26, 30; Mah. 209, 218

Anulā, daughter of King Muṭasīva of Ceylon; she received the Pabbajjā ordination from Saṅghamittā, Dīp. XI. 7; XII. 82 *seq.*; XV. 74 *seq.*; XVI. 39; XVII. 76; Smp. 333; Mah. 82, 85, 110, 120

Anulā, widow of Kballātanāga, wife of Vaṭṭagāmini, Mah. 202, 204

Anotattadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, M. I. 19. 2. 4; Mil. 286; Sum. D. II. 20; Mah. 2, 22, 27, 70, 169

Anopamā, a therī, Th. II. 156

Anoma, one of the two aggasāvakas of the Buddha
Anomadassī, Dh. 131

Anomadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh.
117, 131; Mil. 216

Anomā, a river, Sum. D. I. 1. 7, 10; Dh. 118; Jāt. I.
64

Antānantikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched
off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 29; Sum. D. I. 2. 16;
Smp. 312

Andhakavinda, a village three gāvuta from Rājagaha, M.
II. 12. 1; VI. 24. 1; 26. 1; VIII. 15. 10; Samy. VI. 2. 3

Andhavana, a grove at Sāvatthi, Pār. 1. 10, 18; 2. 7,
36; N. 5. 1; Dh. 328; Jāt. I. 111; Samy. V. 10; Vam-
mīkas, 142

Apadāna, the 13th division of the Khuddakanikāya; by
the Dīghabhāṇakas it was not reckoned to this collection,
Sum. I. 42, 47; Gv. p. 56, 60. It is divided into the Thera-
apadāna containing 55 vaggas and the Therī-apadāna con-
taining 4 vaggas

Aparagoyāna, one of the four Mahādīpas, A. III. 80. 3

Aparantaka, one of the ancient divisions of India, the
west of the Penjāb, Smp. 314, 317; Mah. 71, 73. It
was converted to Buddhism by the therā Yonadhamma
rakkhita, who preached the Aggikkhandhopamasutta, Dīp.
VIII. 7

Aparaseliyā, one of the heterodox sects which branched
off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 54;
Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuattakathā they
belonged to the Andhra country. See Minayeff, Pātimokkha
VIII.

Apaṇṇakajātaka, the first Jātaka, Jāt. I. 95 *seq.*; Sum.
I. 59; Gv. p. 57

Abbhutadhamma, a portion of the Buddhist texts, in
their arrangement according to matter (aṅga). Buddha-
ghosa (Sum. I. 59) says that it includes all the passages
treating about wonders as f. i. M. P. S. V. 38; P. P. IV.
9, 23; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. p. 57

Abhaya, the king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Mah. 88-90

Abhaya, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda at Vesālī, A. III. 74

Abhaya, Paṇḍuvāsa's son, the fourth king of Ceylon, Mah. 56-58, 62, 64, 65, 67

Abhaya, son of King Bimbisāra of Magadha; this prince saved and brought up the great physician Jīvaka Komārabhacca, thrown on a dust heap by his mother, the courtesan Sālāvatī, M. VIII. 1. 4 *et seq.*, 13 *et seq.*; Dhṛp. 336; Abhayarājakumāras, 392 *seq.*

Abhaya, author of the Mahāṭikā on Saddatthabheda-cintā, Gv. p. 63

Abhayagiri, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Mah. 206, 207, 223, 225, 235, 238, 241, 243, 250. It was erected by King Vaṭṭacāmini 89 B.C. The Abhayagiri fraternity was opposed to the Mahāvihāra fraternity. When the Mahāvihāra was destroyed under Mahāsena all the materials were removed to the Abhayagiri, Dīp. XIX. 14, 16

Abhayattherī, a companion of Abhayamātā, Th. II. 35, 36; Par. Dīp. 179

Abhayamātā, a therī at the time of the Buddha Tissa. In this Buddhuppāda she was the courtesan Padumavatī at Ujjenī. She had a son by King Bimbisāra, who was called Abhaya, Th. II. 33, 34; Par. Dīp. 178 *seq.*

Abhayavāpi or Jayavāpi, the first tank formed at Anurādhapura, Mah. 65, 66, 107

Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha, a compendium of the Abhidhamma by Anuruddha, Gv. 61

Abhidhammavibhāvanā and Abhidhammatthavikāsanī, two commentaries on the Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha by Sumaṅgala, Gv. p. 62

Abhidhammapaṇṇarasatthāna, a grammatical work by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. p. 64

Abhidhammapiṭaka, the third division of the Buddhist canon comprehending the Dhammasaṅgani, Vibhaṅga, Kathāvatthu, Puggalapaññatti, Dhātukathā, Yamaka, and Paṭṭhāna, Sum. I. 41, 42, 47, 50-53, 58, 60. According to

another division it is contained in the Khuddakanikāya, Jāt. I. 78

Abhidhammāvatāra, a commentary by Buddhadatta, Gv. p. 59

Abhidhammika, an Abhidhamma professor, Jāt I. 78

Abhidhānappadīpikā, Pāli Vocabulary, compiled by Moggallāna (twelfth century), edited by Subhūti Colombo, 1883, Gv. p. 62

Abhibhū, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sikhin, Samy. VI. 2. 4; A. III. 80. 2; Arūṇavatīśutta, in the Paritta; Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4

Amaranagara, a town, Jāt. I. 6

Amaravikkhepikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 32; Sum. D. I. 2. 23; Smp. 312

Amarā, Mahāsadhā's wife, Mil. 205 *seq.*

Ambagāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6

Ambatṭha, the third Okkāka, one of the patriarchs of the Sakya tribe; from him the third Sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Sum. D. III. 1 *seq.* In the Mahāvastu, p. 348, he is called Sujāta and reigns at Sāketa

Ambatittha, a village, Pāc. 51. 1

Ambatitthaka, a jaṭila living at Ambatittha, *ib.*

Ambatthala, one of the peaks of the Missaka mountain in Ceylon, Smp. 321 *seq.*

Ambapālī, a courtesan at Vesālī, who presented the fraternity of Bhikkhus with the Ambapālī grove, M. VI. 30; VIII. 1. 1 *et seq.*; M. P. S. II. 12; 16-26; Th. II. 252-270; Par. Dīp. 199 *seq.*

Ambapālīvāna, the grove of the courtesan Ambapālī near Vesālī; she gave it as a present to the Buddha and the fraternity, M. VI. 30. 6

Ambalaṭṭhikā, a royal rest-house between Rājagaha and Nālandā, C. XI. 1. 7; M. P. S. I. 13 *seq.*; Brahmajālas. (Gr.) 1; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 2; V. 1; Kūṭadantas. *ap.* Grimblot 340; Ambalaṭṭhikarāhulovādas, 414

Ambāṭaka, a garden belonging to the householder Citta at Macchikāsaṇḍa, Dhṛp. 262

Aratī, one of Māra's daughters, S. N. p. 157 ; Samy. IV. 3. 5 ; Jāt. I. 78 ; Dh. 164

Aravāla, a nāga king, Smp. 315

Aravāladaha, a lake in the Himālaya, Smp. 315

Aritṭha, a monk, had been subjected by the Saṃgha to the Ukkhepaniyakamma for not renouncing a sinful doctrine, and left the Order until the Saṃgha revoked the Ukkhepaniyakamma, C. I. 32 *et seq.* ; Pāc. 68. 1 ; 69. 1 ; Bhnī Pār. 3. 1 ; Bhnī Pāc. 1. 1 ; P. 1. 1 *pag.* 3 ; 8. 2. 8 ; Alagaddūpamas, 130

Aritṭha, cousin of King Devānampiyatissa of Ceylon ; he was one of the messengers which this king sent over to India with presents for his friend Asoka ; he received the pabbajjā ordination from Mahinda and afterwards brought over Saṅghamittā, Dīp. XI. 29, 31 ; XIV. 68 *seq.* ; XV. 82 ; XVI. 40 ; Smp. 313, 333 *seq.* ; Mah. 69, 103, 110, 111, 115, 116, 120, 126

Ariyavaṃsa, author of the Maṇisāramañjūsā, Gv. p. 64

Aruṇavā, a fabulous king, Samy. VI. 2. 4 ; Paritta

Aruṇavatī, the palace of Aruṇavā, where the Buddha Sikkhī resided, Samy. VI. 2. 4 ; Paritta

Alaka, a town on the banks of the Godhāvarī, S. N. p. 180

Alakadeva, a therā ; he accompanied the Apostle Majjhima to the Himavanta, Smp. 317

Alasandā, Alexandria, the capital of the Yona country, Mah. 171 ; Mil. 327

Allakappa, a country adjacent to Magadha, M. P. S. VI. 54 ; Dh. 153 ; Bv. XXVIII. 2

Avanti, a country in India, of which Ujjeni was the capital, Mah. 16, 76 ; M. V. 13, 1 ; A. III. 79. 17 ; Ud. V. 6 ; Gv. p. 66

Avīci, one of the eight hells, Dh. 148, 340

Asaññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 40 ; Sum. D. I. 3. 1 ; Smp. 312

Asandhimittā, chief queen of King Asoka, Smp. 299 ; Mah. 25, 122

Asama, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 10

Asita (also called Kaṇhasiri), a ṛishi ; having heard that Buddha was born he descended from Tusita heaven, received the child joyfully and prophesied about it, S. N. 128 *seq.* ; Ass. S. 39 *seq.* ; at Jāt. I. 55 he is called Kāladevala

Asitañjana, a town in Uttarāpatha, Jāt. IV. 79

Asurindakabhāradvāja, a brāhman who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. VII. 1. 3

Asoka, Bindusāra's son, the first Indian king who adopted Buddhism ; he was converted by his nephew Nigrodha ; his son was the apostle Mahinda who converted Ceylon, Mah. 21, 22, 23, 25, 34, 35, 38, 42, 76, 108 ; Dīp. I. 26, 27 ; V. 59, 82, 101 *seq.* ; VI. 12 *seq.* ; VII. 3 *seq.* ; XI. 13, 24 *seq.* ; XII. 4 *seq.* ; XV. 6 *seq.* ; XVII. 81 *seq.* ; Smp. 301 *seq.*

Asokārāma, a garden in Pāṭaliputta, where the third Council was held, Mil. 16 ; Mah. 26, 33, 34, 39 ; Dīp. VII. 3. 59 ; Smp. 308

Assaka, name of a country and its inhabitants, A. III. 70. 17 ; S. N. 180

Assagutta, a therā ; he was the senior of the Arhats who assembled at Rakkhitātala in the Himālaya, Mil. 6 *seq.* ; 14 *seq.*

Assaji, one of the first disciples of the Buddha ; it was by him that Sāriputta and Moggallāna, then disciples of Sañjaya, were converted to Buddhism, M. I. 6. 36, 23 ; Dh. 122 ; Jāt. I. 82, 85 ; Dīp. I. 32 ; Cūlasaccakas, 227

Assajipunabbasukā (bhikkhū), the followers of Assaji and Punabbasu, living on Kiṭṭa Hill ; they had to undergo the Pabbājaniyakamma, C. I. 13 *et seq.* ; VI. 16 ; S. XIII. 1 ; Jāt. II. 387 ; Kiṭṭagiris, 473

Assapura, a town in the Aṅga country constructed by the second son of King Upacara of the Sakya tribe, Jāt. III. 460 ; Mahāassapurā, 271

Assalāyanasutta, the third sutta in the Brāhmanavagga of the Majjhimanikāya

Ahimsakabhāradvāja, a brāhman who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. VII. 1. 5

Ahogaṅga (pabbata), a hill on the Upper Ganges, the

residence of the Thera Sambhūta Sāṇavāsī, C. XII. 1. 8; Mah. 39 : Smp. 307; Mah. 16, 37, 240

Ākaṅkheyyasutta, one of the suttas in the Majjhimanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; 3. 31

Ākāśagotta, a physician, M. VI. 22. 1, 2

Ākoṭaka, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 10

Āṭānāṭiyaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151

Āṭānāṭiyasutta, the 32nd Sutta of the Dīghanikaya; it is also contained in the Paritta

Ātumā, a town between Kusiṇārā and Sāvatti, M. VI. 37, 38; M. P. S. IV. 39

Ānanda, Buddha's cousin and favourite disciple; he spent with him the last moments before his death in Kusiṇārā; at the Council of Rājagaha he had especially charge of the Dhamma, Dīp. IV. 3, 7, 8, 50; V. 7, 11, 12, 24; Mil. 130 seq.; A. I. 14. 4; II. 2. 8; III. 32; 60. 2; 72. 1; 75. 1; 76. 1; 77. 1; 78. 1; 79. 1; 80. 1; Smp. 283 seq.; Mah. 12, 13, 19; M. P. S. *passim*; Ud. I. 5; III. 3; V. 2, 5, 6, 8; VI. 1, 10; VII. 9; VIII. 5, 6; M. and C. *passim*; Mahāgosīṅga, 212; Ariyapariyesana, 160

Ānanda, author of the Mūlaṭṭikā, Gv. p. 60, 66

Ānandā, daughter of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Āpatti, a portion of the Vinayapitaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Ābhassara, a Hindu god, Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4; Brahmanimantanika, 329

Āpaṇa, a city in the Aṅguttarāpa country, S. N. p. 99; M. VI. 35. 1; 36. 1; Potaliyas, 359; Laṭukikopamas, 447

Āyupāla, a thera living at the Saṅkheyyaparivena; he was engaged by King Milinda in a conversation which had no result, Mil. 19

Āyupālā, a therī, Saṅghamittā's ācariyā, Smp. 306; Mah. 37

Ārāmadanda, a brāhman who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Varāṇā, A. II. 4. 6

Ārāmikagāma (or Pilindagāma), a village intended for the use of the 500 park-keepers which King Bimbisāra of

Māgadha gave to the venerable Pilindavaccha, M. VI. 15. 4 ; N. 23. 1

Ārohanta, a bhikkhu, whose wife became a bhikkhunī, Bhnī Pāc. VI. 1

Ālāra Kālāma, one of the two teachers to whom Gotama attached himself first after his pabbajjā, M. I. 6. 1, 2 ; M. P. S. IV. 33-36 ; Sum. D. II. 83 ; Dh. 118 ; Jāt. I. 66, 81 ; Mil. 235 *seq.* ; Ariyapariyesanas, 163

Ālavī, name of a town in India (= Skt. Āṭavī (?) M. Bh. 2, 1175), C. VI. 17. 1, 21. 1 ; Pār. 3. 5. 7 *seq.* 30 ; S. 6. 1 ; N. 11. 1 ; Pāc. 5. 1, 2 ; 10. 1 ; 11. 1 ; 20. 1 ; P. 8. 1 ; Dh. 354 ; S. N. p. 31 *seq.* ; Saṃy. VIII. 1, 2, 3 ; X. 12 ; A. III. 34

Ālavaka, a therā, Sum. D. II. 99 ; III. 1. 1 ; A. I. 14. 6 ; II. 12. 3 ; III. 34

Ālavaka, a yakkha, Saṃy. X. 12

Ālavakasutta, the tenth sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttanipāta ; it is also contained in the Paritta

Ālavikā, a bhikkhunī, Saṃy. V. 1

Ālavī Gotama, a therā, S. N. p. 209

Icchānaṅgala, or Icchānaṅkala, a brāhman village in the Kosala country, S. N. 112 ; Ambaṭṭha S. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 339 ; Sum. D. III. 1. 1 ; Ud. II. 5

Itṭiya, one of the companions of Mahinda, P. 1. 1. p. 3 ; Dīp. XII. 12, 38 ; Smp. 313

Itivuttaka, the fourth book of the Khuddakanikāya, containing a hundred and ten suttas, Sum. I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (aṅga), Sum. I. 59 ; P. P. IV. 9, 28 ; Pār. I. 3. 2 ; Gv. p. 57. It contains the suttas which begin with the words : vuttaṃ h'etaṃ Bhagavatā

Inda, the god Indra, Dh. 185, 194

Indakūṭapabbata, a mountain in India, Saṃy. X. 1

Indagutta, a therā who superintended the construction of the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182, 190-192 ; Dīp. XIX. 5, 6

Indapatta, or Indapaṭṭha, a town in the Kuru country, Dhṛ. 416; Dīp. III. 23; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366

Ilanāga, King of Ceylon, 38-44, A.D.; he built the Nāgamahāvihāra at Tissamahārāma, Dīp. XXI. 41-43; Mah. 216, 218

Isigili, a mountain at Rājagaha, C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Pār. 2. 1. 1; S. 8. 1. 4; Dhṛ. 254, 346; Saṃy. IV. 3. 3; VIII. 10; Cūladukkhakkhandhas, 92

Isidāsa and Isibhatta, two theras, brothers, M. VIII. 24. 5

Isipatana, a deer-park at Benares, M. I. 6. 6; 10, 30; 7. 7; V. 7. 1; VI. 23. 1; VIII. 14. 1; Dhṛ. 119, 322, 362; Jāt. I. 68; Saṃy. IV. 1. 4, 5; Dīp. I. 33; Mil. 20, 350; A. III. 126; Br. XXVI. 17; Ariyapariyesanas, 170

Issaranimmānavihāra, or Issarasamanav°, a temple near Anurādhapura, the modern Isurumuniya, Smp. 340; Mah. 119, 123, 218, 221

Ukkaṭṭhā, name of a town in Kosala, Ab. 201; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Ambaṭṭhas. ap. Grimblot p. 339; Jāt. II. 259; Mūlapariyāyas, 1; Brahmanimantikas, 326

Ukkala, the country now called Orissa, M. I. 4. 2; Jāt. I. 80

Ugga, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Koṇagamana, Jāt. I. 94

Ugga Vesālīka, A. I. 14. 6

Uggasena, son of a seṭṭhi at Rājagaha, Dhṛ. 413

Ucchedavādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 42; Sum. D. I. 3. 9; Smp. 312; At Dīp. VI. 25 they are called Ucchedamūlā

Ujuññā, a village, Kassapasihanādas. Ap. Grimblot, p. 342

Ujjuhāna, a mountain, Th. I. 597

Ujjeni, the capital of Avanti, where the apostle Mahinda was born, M. VIII. 1. 23; Mah. 23; Dhṛ. 157; S. N. 185; Dīp. IV. 15; Smp. 301; Gv. p. 66

Ujjenaka, an inhabitant of Ujjeni, Mil. 331

Ujjeni, a city in Ceylon, founded by Accutagāmi, Dīp. IX. 36

Ujjhānasaññī, a thera at the Jetāvana, Dh. 376

Uttama, author of the Bālāvatāraṭṭikā and Lingatthavivaraṇaṭṭikā, Gv. p. 63

Uttara, the servant of Revata, Dh. 402 (?).

Uttaravinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhaddatta, Gv. p. 59

Uttara, one of the apostles of Asoka; he went to Suvaṇṇabhūmi, Smp. 314, 317

Uttarakuru, a country in the North of India, Dh. 274; A. III. 80. 3; M. I. 19. 2, 4; Pār. 1. 2; Mil. 84

Uttarapañcāla, a city constructed by the fourth son of King Upacara of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. III. 461; IV. 430

Uttaravinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhaddatta, Gv. p. 59

Uttaravihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon. The aṭṭhakathā of the Uttaravihāra priests is mentioned frequently in the Vamsatthappakāsinī, see *f.i.* Oldenberg's India Off. Cat. p. 115, 116

Uttarā Nandamātā, a therī, Gotama's aggupatṭhikupāsikā, A. I. 14. 7; Bv. XXVI. 20

Uttarāpathaka, name of a country and its inhabitants, Jāt. II. 287; Pār. 1. 2

Uttiya, one of the companions of Mahinda, Smp. 313, 319; Dīp. XII. 12, 38

Uttiya, fourth son of Muṭasīva, King of Ceylon, 267–257 B.C., Dīp. XI. 6; XVII. 75, 93, 97

Udaya (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 201, 205; Samy. VI. 2. 2

Udayapucchā, or Udayapañha, the 14th sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 32. 2

Udāna, the 3rd division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (aṅga), Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2. It is divided into 8 vaggas containing 10 suttas each, Gv. p. 57

Udāyi, a bhikkhu who had the duty to recite the Pātimokkha; he was censured at different times on account of Saṅghādisesa and other offences, S. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 1;

5. 1, *et seq.*; An. 1. 1, 2; N. 4. 1; 5. 1; Pāc. 7. 1; 26. 1; 30. 1; 61. 1; 89. 2; M. II. 16. 7. He had to undergo the Mānatta penalty, C. III. 1 *et seq.*; X. 9. 3; Dh. 289, 355; Mil. 124; A. III. 80. 5; Bahuvedaniyas, 396 *seq.*; Laṭṭukopamas, 447

Udāyibhadda (kumāra), the son of King Ajātasattu, who killed his father and succeeded him, Sāmañña Ph. S. p. 117; Sum. D. II. 12; Dip. IV. 38; V. 97; XI. 8; Smp. 320 *seq.*

Udumbara, author of a ṭikā on Peṭakopadesa, Gv. p. 65

Udumbara, a village, C. XII. 1. 9

Udena, Parantapa's son, King of Kosambī, Dh. 155 *seq.*; Mil. 291; Ud. VII. 10. He had three wives Sāmaṇatī, Vasuladattā, and Māgandiyā, q. v.

Udena cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Vesālī, M. P. S. III. 2, 60; Dh. 346; Ud. VI. 1

Uddaka Rāmaputta, one of the two teachers to whom Gotama attached himself first after his pabbajjā (see Ālāra Kālāma), M. I. 6. 3, 4; Dh. 118; Jāt. I. 66, 81; Mil. 236; Ariyapariyesanas, 165

Upaka, an adherent of the Ājīvaka sect, who met the Buddha on his way from Gayā to the Bodhi tree and was converted by him; his wife was Cāpā, the daughter of a hunter in the Vaṅkahāra country, M. I. 6. 7 *et seq.*; Jāt. I. 81; Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Pār. Dip. 203 *seq.* He is called Kāla in the stanzas attributed to Cāpā Th. II. 291-311; Ariyapariyesanas, 170 *seq.*

Upacara, Cara's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Mah. 8; Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dip. III. 5; Jāt. III. 454 (v. l. Apacara); Mil. 202 reads Suraparicara. He was the first who told a lie and entered hell

Upacālā, a bhikkhunī, Samy. V. 7

Upatissa, the proper name of Sāriputta (Sāri's son), who is generally called by the latter name, M. I. 24. 3; P. 1. 1 p. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 2; Bv. XXVI. 18

Upatissa, one of Vijaya's companions, Dip. IX. 32, 36; Mah. 50

Upatissagāma, a brāhman village near Rājagaha, Dh. 120

Upatissanagara, a city in Ceylon, founded by Upatissa, *Dīp.* IX. 36; X. 5; *Mah.* 50, 53-55, 57, 62, 63, 65, 109

Upananda, a therā belonging to the Sakya tribe; he had promised to King Pasenadi to spend the vassa period with him, but afterwards went to another place, *M. I.* 52; 60; *III.* 14; *VI.* 19; *VIII.* 25; *C. VI.* 10. 1; 12; *XII.* 1. 5; *N.* 6. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; 10. 1; 18. 1; 20. 1; 25. 1; 27. 1; *Pāc.* 9. 1; 42. 1; 43. 1; 44. 1; 45. 1; 46. 1, 2; 59. 1; 64. 1; 87. 1; *Dhp.* 326; *Jāt.* *III.* 332

Uparipañña, the last of the three portions of the *Majjhima Nikāya*, *Gv.* p. 56

Upavatta, or Upavattana, a grove at Kusinārā, *M. P. S. V.* 1 *seq.*; *Sum.* I. 3; *Dhp.* 376; *Samy.* VI. 2. 5; *Dīp.* VI. 19; XV. 70; *Smp.* 283; *Ud.* IV. 2

Upasīva (māṇava), one of Bāvarī's disciples, *S. N.* 184, 194, 205

Upasena Vaṅgantaputta, a thera who conferred the Upasampadā ordination on his saddhivihārika only a year after his own ordination, and was rebuked by Buddha for that reason, *M. I.* 31; *Jāt.* II. 449; *N.* 15. 1; *Mil.* 360, 371. 394 *seq.*; *A. I.* 14. 3; *Ud.* IV. 9; *Th.* I. 61

Upasena, author of the *Saddhammatṭhatikā* on the *Mahāniddeśa*, *Gv.* p. 61, 66

Upāli, one of the Thera-Bhikkhus, *C. II.* 2; he had especially charge of the Vinaya rules, *A. I.* 14. 4; *C. I.* 18. 1; was formerly a barber at Kapilavatthu, and was there received into the order by the Buddha himself, *C. VII.* 1. 4 *et seq.*; took a principal part in the first Council, *C. XI.* 1. 7, *Sum.* I. 27 *seq.*; *D.* II. 65; *Dhp.* 141, 323; *Dīp.* IV. 3, 7, 8, 23 *seq.*; *V.* 7, 11, 12, 76 *seq.*; *Mil.* 108, 416; *Smp.* 289 *seq.*, 313; *Mah.* 13, 23, 29; *M. I.* 62; 64; IX. 6; X. 5. 6; 6; *C. I.* 18. 1; IX. 4 *seq.*; *Pār.* 1. 10. 22; 2. 7. 46; *N.* 6. 2; *Pāc.* 29. 1; 72. 1; *Bhñi.* *Pāc.* 52. 1; *P. I.* 1 p. 2, 49, etc.; 15. 1 *seq.*

Upāli, a young man from Rājagaha who was ordained before having completed his twentieth year, *M. I.* 49; *A. I.* 14. 4

Upāvaṇa, or Upavāṇa, a personal attendant of the Buddha, M. P. S. V. 7 *seq.*; Dh. 434; Saṃy. VII. 2. 3

Uposatha, Varamandhātā's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. III. 454; Mah. 8

Uposatha, a snake king, Mil. 282 *seq.*

Uppalavaṇṇā, an eminent nun, who was one of Gotama's aggasāvikās, Dh. 213; C. X. 8; Pār. I. 10. 5; N. 5. 1; Dh. 213, 260; Jāt. I. 160, 164; Saṃy. V. 5; Dīp. XVIII. 9; A. I. 14. 5; II. 12. 2

Ubbiri, a therī. She was born at Hamsavati at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara. In this Buddhuppāda she was the daughter of a householder at Sāvattthī. She married the King of Kosala, and had by him one daughter Jivantī, who died very young, Th. II. 51-53; Par Dīp. 180 *seq.*

Ubhatovibhaṅga, a collective term comprehending the Bhikkhuvibhaṅga and the Bhikkhuṇṇivibhaṅga in the Vinaya, Sum. I. 33; Sam. Pās. 290. At C. XI. 1. 6 it occurs as *varia lect.* for ubhatovinaya which Oldenberg has put in the text. According to Buddhaghosa Sum. I. 59 it belongs to the Sutta section; Mahāvamsa Tīkā, *ap.* Oldenberg India Off. Cat. p. 114 *seq.*; Dīp. VII. 43; Gv. p. 57

Ummādacittā, mother of King Paṇḍukābhaya of Ceylon, Dīp. X. 4; Mah. 56-59

Uruvelā, a town in the Magadha country near the temple of Buddha Gayā; Buddha spent six years in the forest of Uruvelā in severe penance, M. I. 1. 1; 6. 6; 11. 1; 14. 1; 15. 1; Mah. 2; Dh. 119; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Saṃy. IV. 1. 1, 2, 3; 5; 3, 4; VI. 1. 1, 2; Ud. I. 1-4; II. 1; III. 10

Uruvela, a city in Ceylon founded by Vijita, Dīp. IX. 13; Mah. 50, 219

Uruvelakassapa, one of three brothers, brāhmins living at Uruvelā; he was the head of five hundred Jātilas, and was subsequently converted by Buddha, M. I. 15 *et seq.*; 22. 4 *et seq.*; C. V. 37; Dh. 119, 127; A. I. 14. 4; Jāt. I. 82 *seq.*

Uḷumpa, a village in the Sākya country, Dh. 222; Jāt. IV. 151

Usiraddhaja, a mountain range forming the northern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Ūhānadī, a river in the Himālaya, Mil. 70

Ekaccasassatikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 23; Sum. D. I. 2. 1; Smp. 312

Ekanaḷā, a brāhman village in Magadha, S. N. 12; Saṃy. VII. 2. 1

Ekapuṇḍarīka, a garden, the residence of the paribbājaka, Vacchagotta Tevijjavacchagottas, 481

Ekabyohāra, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dīp. V. 40; Mah. 20

Ekaśāṭaka, a brāhman who honoured the Buddha, Mil. 115, 291

Ekasālā, a village, Saṃy. IV. 2. 4

Etimāsamidīpikā, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasenāpati, Gv. p. 63-73

Erakapatta, a nāga king, Dhp. 344

Erāvaṇa, Indra's elephant, Dhp. 190; S. N. 67; Mahāsamayas. ap. Grimblot, p. 285

Elāra, a native of the Cola country, King of Ceylon, 338-382; he was killed in battle by Duṭṭhagāmini, Dīp. XVIII. 49-52; Mah. 128, 130, 133, 134, 137, 139, 153-155

Okkāka=Ikshvāku, a fabulous king, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Mah. 9; S. N. 53, 182; Dīp. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu he is confounded with his father Sujāta

Okkāmkha, Okkāka's son, Mah. 9; Dīp. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu, p. 348, he is called Ulkāmkha

Oghatarānasutta, the first sutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 58

Ojadīpa, an ancient name of Ceylon, Att. 7; Mah. 88; Dīp. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 35 seq.; XVII. 5, 16, 26 seq.; Smp. 330

Kakutthā or Kukulthā, a river near Kusinārā ; the Buddha bathed there shortly before his death, Ud. VIII. 5 ; M. P. S. IV. 26, 28, 53 *seq.*

Kakudha, a convert at Nādika ; M. P. S. II. 6, 8 ; C. VII. 2, 2

Kakudha, an angel ; Samy. II. 2, 8

Kakusandha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas ; Mah. 2, 88 ; Dh. 117, 129, 344 ; Pār. I. 3 ; Sum. D. I. 1, 7 ; Dīp. II. 66 ; XV. 25, 34, 38 ; XVII. 9, 16, 26 *seq.*, 73 ; Jāt. I. 42 ; Māratajjaniyas, 333.

Kaṅkhārevata, *see* Revata

Kaṅkhāvitaranī Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Pātimokkha, Gv. p. 59, 69 ; West. Cat. 20

Kaccāyana *see* Mahākaccāyana

Kaccāyana or Kaccāna, a celebrated grammarian, author of the Kaccāyanappakaraṇa

Kaccāyanagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana Gv. p. 59

Kaccāyanabheda and Kaccāyanasāra two commentaries composed by Dhammānanda, Gv. p. 64, 74

Kajāṅgala, a brāhman village in the Himālaya ; the eastern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13, 12 ; Sum. D. II. 40 ; Mil. 8 ; Jāt. I. 49

Kaṭamorakatissaka, one of the bhikkhus Devadatta wanted to associate with in order to cause a division in the community, C. VII. 3, 14 ; S. 10. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Bhnī. Pāc. 81. 1 ; Samy. VI. 1. 8

Kaṭissabha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 8

Kaṇḍaka, a servant of Upananda, M. I. 52, 60 ; he was expelled by the Saṅgha, Pāc. 70. 1

Kaṇḍakā, a bhikkhuni, M. I. 60

Kaṇḍaraggisāma, a great physician, Mil. 272

Kaṇḍula, Duṭṭhagāmini's state elephant, Mah. 134, 137, 146, 147, 150-156, 186 ; Dīp. XVIII. 53

Kaṇṇakujja, name of a town in India (Skt. Kanyakubja, but Karṇakubja occurs Vet. 8. 9), C. XII. 1. 9 ; Pār. 1. 4

Kaṇṇamuṇḍadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavanta, Sum. D. II. 20

Kaṇha, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta at Benares, Jāt. IV. 7

Kaṇhasiri, another name of Asita, q.v., S. N. 129

Kaṇhājinā, King Vessantara's daughter, Cariyāp. I. 9; Mil. 117, 275, 284; Dh. 245; Jāt. I. 77

Kaṇhāyana, Ambatṭha's family name, Sum. D. III. 1. 13

Kathāvatthupparakaraṇa, one of the Abhidhamma books recited by the apostle Moggaliputtatissa at the third Council, Mah. 42; Mil. 12; Sum. I. 41, 47; Smp. 312; Dīp. VII. 41, 56-58

Kadamba, the Malwatu oya or Aripu river, near which Anurādhapura is situated, Mah. 50, 84, 88, 134, 166, 213, 222; Dīp. XV. 39; XVII. 12

Kanthaka, Gotama's horse, on which he left his father's palace, Dh. 118; Jāt. I. 54, 62, *seq.*

Kandaraka a paribbājaka, living at Campā, Majjh. I. 339

Kannakatthala, a deer park at Ujuṇṇā, Kassapasihanādas, *ap. Grimblot*, p. 342

Kapila, a great physician, Mil. 272

Kapila, a bhikkhu living at Kosambī, Pār. II. 7, 48; Dh. 408

Kapila, a brāhman, purohita to King Cara of the Sakya race; in honour of him Kapilavatthu got its name, Sum. D. II. 1, 16; Dīp. III. 17, 43, 51; Jāt. III. 454 *seq.*

Kapilavatthu, a town in the Sākya country, on the banks of the Rohinī (modern Kohāna), Buddha's birth-place, M. I. 54. 1; 55, 1; C. X. 1, 1; N. 17. 1; Pāc. 23. 1; 47. 1; 86. 1; Pāt. 4. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 5. 1; 58. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 16 *seq.*; Dh. 222, 351; Jāt. I. 52. 54; S. N. 182, 185; Samy. I. 4. 7; Dīp. III. 17, 43, 51

Kāpilavatthava, an inhabitant of Kapilavatthu, P. 8. 1. 24

Kapotakandarā, a vihāra where Sāriputta and Moggallāna dwelt, Ud. IV. 4

Kappa, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184 *seq.*

Kappaka, the servant of the ascetic Kesavā, Dh. 214

Kappāsikavanasaṇḍa, a grove near Uruvelā, where Bud-

dha released the Bhaddavaggiyas, Dh. 119; Dīp. I. 34; Jāt. I. 82

Kappitaka, Upāli's upajjhāya; the Chabbaggiyā bhikkhuniyo wanted to kill him, but he escaped by leaving his vihāra, Bhnī Pāc. 52. 1

Kamboja, name of a country north-west of the Indus, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; Ass. S. 23

Kammavāca, the rules which regulate buddhistical ordination, Mah. 37

Kamassadhamma, a village in the Kuru country, Mahānidānas ap. Grimblot 245, Satipaṭṭhānas, p. 55; Māgandhiyas, p. 501

Karakaṇḍu, son of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Mahāvastu ed. Senart, p. 348

Karerikutikā and Karerimaṇḍalamāla, localities situated in the Jetavana at Sāvatti, Mahāpadhānas, ap. Grimblot 343, 344

Kalandakagāma, a village where Sudinna was born, Pār. 1. 5

Kalandaputta, *see* Sudinna

Kalābū, King of Kāsī; name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mil. 201

Kalasigāma, the birth-place of King Milinda, Mil. 83

Kalyāṇa, Vararoja's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. II. 311; III. 454

Kalyāṇī, a river in Ceylon, the modern Kaelanigaṅgā, Dīp. II. 42, 53

Kallavālagāmaka, a village in Magadha, Dh. 125

Kasibhāradvāja, a brāhman who reproached Gotama with idleness, Mil. 231; Samy. VII. 2. 1; S. N. 12 *seq.*

Kasibhāradvājasutta, the fourth sutta in the Uragavagga of the Sutta Nipāta; it is also contained in the Paritta

Kasmīra, Cashmere, Mah. 70, 71, 73, 171; Mil. 82 *seq.* 327; Smp. 314; Jāt. III. 365

Kassapa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Pār. 1. 3;

4. 9. 3 ; Sum. D. I. 1, 7 ; Dhp. 117, 129, 178, 237 *seq.*, 252, 268, 328, 344, 349 ; S. N. 42 ; Samy. I. 5. 10 ; II. 3. 4 ; Dīp. II. 68 ; XV. 25, 54 *seq.* ; XVII. 10, 18, 73 ; Mil. 2 ; Smp. 331

Kassapa, *see* Mahākassapa

Kassapa I., King of Ceylon, 477-495 ; he killed his father Dhātusena, Mah. 259-261

Kassapa, one of the ācariyas living in India, Gv. p. 66.

Kassapagotta, a bhikkhu living at Vāsabhaḡāma in the Kāsi country, M. IX. 1 ; Samy. IX. 3 ; A. III. 90. 3 ; Dīp. VIII. 10

Kassapiya, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, Dīp. V. 48 ; Mah. 21

Kāka, King Pajjota's slave, who was ordered by him to call back the physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, M. VIII. 1, 26 *et seq.* ; Dhp. 160

Kākaṇḍakaputta, *see* Yasa

Kākavaṇṇatissa, son of Goṭhābhaya, King of Ceylon, Mah. 97, 130-138, 140-145, 162 ; Dīp. XVIII. 20, 53 ; XIX. 21 ; XX. 1

Kāṭaragāma, a vihāra in the South of Ceylon, the modern Katragam, Smp. 340 ; *v.l.* Kācragāma, Mah. 119, 120

Kāṇamātā, an upāsikā living at Sāvatthi, Pāc. 34. 1 ; Dhp. 273

Kāṇā, her daughter, *ib.*

Kātiyānī, a therī, A. I. 14, 7

Kārambhiya, name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mil. 201

Kārikā, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasenā pati, Gv. p. 63, 73

Kāla, Anāthapiṇḍika's son, Dhp. 342

Kālākūṭa, one of the Himalayan peaks, Ab. 607, 656

Kāḷadevala, an adviser of Suddhodana, Jāt. I. 54. At S. N. 128 *seq.* he is called Asita

Kālanāgarājā, the black snake king, Dhp. 118 ; Jāt. I. 70, 72

Kālavallimaṇḍapa, the residence of the therā Mahānāga, Sum. D. II. 65

Kālasilā, the black rock at Isigilipassa, where Moggallāna was murdered, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; Dh. 254, 298; Samy. IV. 3. 3; VIII. 10; Cūladukkhakkhandhas, 92

Kālasumana, a thera, P. 1. 1; pag. 3

Kālāmā, name of a people, neighbours of the Kosalā, A. III. 65. 1

Kālāsoka, an Indian king, during whose reign the Council of Vesālī was held and who removed the capital to Pāṭaliputta, Mah. 15, 19, 21; Dīp. IV. 44; V. 80, 99

Kālīṅga, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 8

Kālīṅga (raṭṭham), the Northern Circars, a country on the Coromandel coast, most probably the original home of the Pāli language, Māh. 43, 241; Dh. 417; Pār. 4. 9. 3; Jāt. IV. 230 *seq.*

Kālīṅgārañña, a forest in the Kālīṅga country, Mil. 130; Upālis, 378

Kālī, Vedehikā's slave girl; her mistress killed her by a blow on the head. Kakacūpamas, 125

Kālī, sister of Dūsī. Māratajjaniyas, 333

Kāludāyi, a minister of Gotama's father Suddhodana, A. I. 14. 4; he was born on the same day with Gotama, Jāt. I. 54, 86 *seq.*

Kāsi, an ancient kingdom on the banks of the Ganges; Benares was its capital. Pasenadi was king both of Kāsi and Kosala, M. I. 6. 8; VI. 17. 8; IX. 1. 1, 5, 7; C. I. 13. 3; 18. 1. Mah. 29; Dh. 110. 400; S. 13. 1. 3, 5; Pāc. 84. 3; Samy. III. 2. 4. 5; Dīp. IV. 39.

Kāsika, belonging to Kāsi, M. VIII. 2; X. 2. 3. *et seq.*; Dh. 251; Jāt. I. 53, 355; Mil. 327, 331; A. III. 70, 17

Kāsigāma, a village given by Mahākosala to his daughter when she married Bimbisāra; afterwards Pasenadi and Ajātasattu had a fight about it, Jāt. II. 237, 403; IV. 342 *seq.*; Dh. 353

Kiki, king of Kāsi, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Dh. 238, 252; Par. Dīp. 187

Kiñcipurānagara, a town in India where a number of commentaries were written, Gv. p. 67

Kiṭāgiri, a hill near Sāvattthi, C. I. 13 *et seq.*; VI. 16; 17. 1; S. 13. 1; Kiṭāgiris, 473

Kīṃikālā, a river, Ud. IV. 1

Kimbila, a friend of Anuruddha living at the Pācīnavam-sadāya, where they received the Buddha on his way to Sāvattthī; he became one of the first converts, M. X. 4; C. VII. 1. 4; Dh. 139. *seq.*; Jāt. I. 140; Mil. 107; Cūla-gosiṅgas, 205; Naḷakapānas, 462

Kira, one of King Muṭasīva's sons, Dip. XI. 7

Kirapatika, a contemporary of Buddha living at Vesālī, Pāc. 33. 1

Kirāta, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, Sum. D. II. 40

Kisa Saṅkicca, the head of one of the heretical sects opposed to Buddhism. Mahāsaccakas, 238. Sandakas, 524

Kisāgotamī, a therī, a relation of Gotama; she was born at Haṃsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dh. 118, 289, 387; Jāt. I. 60. *seq.*; Th. II. 213-223; Par. Dip. 195 *seq.*; Saṃy. V. 3; A. I. 14. 5. The legend is related in the Apadāna and in the commentary to Dh. verse 114

Kukkuṭa, a seṭṭhi at Kosambī; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dh. 164

Kukkuṭārāma, a garden in Pāṭaliputta, residence of a number of Theras, M. VIII. 24. 6; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dh. 167

Kuṭikannatissa, son of Mahācūli, King of Ceylon, Dip. XVIII. 37; XX. 31; XXI. 1, 31. In the Mahāvamsa he is called Kudatissa

Kuṇāladaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Kuṇḍadbāna, one of Anuruddha's friends. Naḷakapānas, 462

Kuṇḍarāyana, a brāhman who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Madhurā, A. II. 4. 7

Kumārakassapa, a bhikkhu who was ordained when he had completed the twentieth year from his conception only, M. I. 75; Dh. 327; A. I. 14. 3; Pāyāsis. *ap.* Grimblot, 346; Mil. 196; Dip. IV. 4; V. 8; XXII. 27. Vammīkas, 142

Kumārakassapa, a therā ; at his request Buddhaghosa composed the commentary to the Dhammapada, Gv. p. 68

Kuraraghara, a village in Avanti, residence of Mahākaccāyana, M. V. 13. 1 ; Ud. V. 6

Kuru, name of a country, one of the sixteen Mahājānapadas, Dh. 162, 416 ; see Uttarakuru A. III. 70. 17 ; Mahānidānas, and Janavasabhas. *ap.* Grimblot 245, 345 *seq.* Satipatthānas, p. 55

Kurundi, one of the three great collections of commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, Pāt. VII. VIII. XV. 87 ; it got its name from the Kurundivellivihāra, where it was composed ; it is also called Kurundigandha, Gv. p. 59

Kusāvati, the former name of Kusinārā when it was the capital of King Mahāsudassana, M. P. S. V. 42 ; Mahāsudassana S. I. 3 *seq.* ; Dīp. III. 9 ; Cariyāp. I. 4

Kusinārā = Kuṣinagara, the capital of the Mallas, the place where Buddha died, M. VI. 36. 1, 6 ; 37. 1 ; C. XI. 1. 1 ; Mah. 11 ; M. P. S. IV. 23 ; V. 41 *seq.* ; Mahāsudassana S. I. 3 *seq.* ; Sum. I. 3 ; Dh. 211, 222, 376 ; S. N. 185 ; Samy. VI. 2. 5 ; Dīp. III. 32 ; V. 1 ; XV. 70 ; A. III. 121 ; Ud. IV. 2 ; VIII. 5

Kosināraka, an inhabitant of Kusinārā, M. VI. 36. 1

Kūṭadanta, a brāhman living at Khānumata ; from him the fifth Sutta of the Dighanikāya got its name, Kūṭadantas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340 ; Sum. D. V. 1, 27

Kūṭāgārasālā, a hall in the Mahāvana at Vesālī, M. P. S. III. 64 *seq.* ; Samy. I. 4. 9, 10 ; IV. 2. 7 ; 11. 2. 7 ; Dīp. V. 29 ; A. III. 74. 1

Kekakā, name of a people, Jāt. II. 214

Ketumatī, the palace of the god Mahāsena, Mil. 6

Keniya, a brāhman ascetic who provided a meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhusaṅgha, and received his benediction, M. VI. 35 ; Sum. D. III. 2. 3 ; S. N. 99

Kelāsa, name of a mountain in India, Dh. 158

Kevaṭṭa, the son of a householder at Nālandā, the principal person in the 11th Sutta of the Dighanikāya, Grimblot 342

Kesaputta, a village in the Kālāma country, A. III. 65. 1

Kesavā, a king who became an ascetic, Dhṛp. 214

Kokanada, Prince Bodhi's palace where he received the Buddha, C. V. 21; Sekh. 55 *seq.*; Dhṛp. 323

Kokanadā, a goddess, daughter of Pajjunna, Saṃy. I. 4. 9, 10

Kokālika, one of the bhikkhus with whom Devadatta associated, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 81. 1; Dhṛp. 145, 418; S. N. 121 *seq.*; Saṃy. VI. 1. 7, 9, 10; Jāt. II. 356; *see* Kaṭamorakatissa

Koṭigāma, a village near Patna, M. 29 *et seq.*; M. P. S. II. 1 *et seq.*

Koṭumbara or Kodumbara, name of a country, celebrated for the cloth which was made there, Mil. 2, 331; Ab. 291

Koṭṭamālaka, name of a country, Dīp. XIV. 29, 33

Koṇāgamana, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhṛp. 117, 129, 344; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dīp. II. 67; XV. 25, 44, 48; XVII. 9, 17, 73; Smp. 331

Koṇḍañña, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1; Dhṛp. 117; Sum. D. II. 13

Koṇḍañña also called Aññātakoṇḍañña (*i.e.*, K. who has perceived the doctrine), one of the eight brāhmins who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth; afterwards he became one of the first five disciples, M. I. 6. 29, 31 *seq.*; Saṃy. VIII. 9; Dhṛp. 119; Dīp. 32; Jāt. I. 56, 82; A. I. 14. 1; Ud. VII. 6. His conversion is related in the Dhammacakkapavattanasutta. At Mil. 236 we have Yañña instead

Kotūhaḷaka, a poor man living in Addilaraṭṭha, Sum. D. VII. 1

Komārabhacca or Komārabhaṇḍa, Sum. D. II. 1 *seq.*; *see* Jīvaka

Korakalamba, a brāhmin, Kapila's youngest son, Jāt. III. 454 *seq.*

Koladdhajana, name of a commentary, Gv. p. 63, 73

Kolanagara (or Vyagghapajja), the capital of the Koliyans, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Kolapaṭṭana, a town, perhaps = Kālīnga, Mil. 359

Kolita, another name of the disciple Moggallāna, M. I. 24. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 2; Dhṛp. 120; Br. XXVI. 18

Koḷiya, a clan living at Rāmagāma related to the Sākya, M. P. S. VI. 55; Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dhṛp. 351. They used to fight about the water of the Rohinī river, which separated their territories; Kukkuravatikas, 387.

Koḷiyaputta, an epithet of Kakudha, Moggallāna's attendant, C. VII. 2. 2; Ud. II. 8

Koḷiyadhītā, A. I. 14. 7; Ud. II. 8

Kosambī, a great city on the Ganges, M. VIII. 1. 27; X. 1. 1, 3; C. I. 25. 1; 28, 1; 31; VII. 2. 1, 5; XI. 1. 11; XII. 1. 7; 2. 8; M. P. S. V. 41; Dhṛp. 103, 142, 153, 399; Pār. 2. 7. 48; S. 7. 1; 12. 1; N. 2. 2; 14, 2; Pāc. 5. 2; 12. 1; 19. 1; S. N. 185. 51. 1; 54. 1; 71. 1; Sekh. 51; P. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 41; Sum. D. VII. 1 *seq.* Kosambiyas, 320

Kosambaka, king of Kosambī, Dīp. III. 25; Ud. IV. 8; VII. 10; M. X. 4. 6, 5; P. 5. 10; Dhṛp. 103, 109; Jāt. IV. 28, 56; A. III. 72. 1

Kosaladevī, Pasenadi's sister, Bimbisāra's queen. Her father, Mahākosala, gave her as dowry the village Kāsi-gāma. She died from sorrow soon after her husband had been murdered by his son Ajātasattu, Jāt. II. 403

Kosalā, the country adjacent to Kāsi; the Sākya tribe to which Gotama belonged formed a part of the Kosalā M. I. 73. 1, 2; II. 15. 3; III. 5. 1; 9. 1; 11. 1; IV. 1, 11; 15. 1, 5; 17, 1; 18. 1; V. 10. 1; VIII. 4; 27. 1; C. V. 13. 2; 32. 2; Dhṛp. 231, 340; N. 16. 1; Pāc. 6. 1; 31. 2; 36. 1; 67. 1; 85. 2 *seq.*; Bhnī. S. 3. 3. *seq.*; Bhnī Pāc. 17. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; S. N. 50, 79, 123, 182; Samy. II. 3. 5; IV. 2. 4, 10; VII. 1. 9, 10; 2. 7, 8; IX. 1-8, 10-14; Dīp. II. 1; Mil. 327, 331; A. III. 63. 1; 65. 1; 70. 17; 91; 124. 1; Ud. IV. 3; V. 9; VIII. 7

Kosiya, Kosiya-gotta, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2

Kosiya, another name of Indra, Mil. 126; Cūḷatanhāsaṅkhaṇḍas, 252

Khaṇḍadeva, a bhikkhu, Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dīp. 205

Khaṇḍadeviyā putta, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 81. 1; *see* Kaṭamarakatissaka

Khaṇḍahāla brāhmaṇa, a name of Devadatta in a former birth, Mil. 203

Khandhakā (22), name of a portion of the Vinaya-piṭaka; they are also called Mahāvagga and Cullavagga, Sum. I. 47

Khandhaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Khallātanāga, king of Ceylon, 109–104 B. C., Mah. 202; Dip. XX. 12 *et seq.*

Khānumata, a brāhmaṇa village in the Māgadha country, Kūṭadantas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340

Khujjasobhita, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhū who proclaimed the ten indulgences at Vesālī, Dip. IV. 49; V. 22; C. XII. 2. 7; Smp. 294

Khujjuttarā, Queen Sāmavātī's slave girl, who became one of the principal female lay-disciples of the Buddha, A. II. 12. 4; Mil. 78; Dh. 168, 177, 213

Khuddaka Nikāya, or Khuddakā Gantha, the fifth division of the Sutta Piṭaka, Sum. I. 47, 61. According to another division, the Khuddaka Nikāya comprehends the whole of the Vinaya and Abhidhamma, together with the fifteen books beginning with the Khuddakapāṭha, Sum. I. 58; it contains twelve books according to the Dīghabhāṇaka school, and fifteen according to the Majjhimbhāṇaka school, Sum. I. 42; in the Dīghabhāṇaka list the Cariyā-piṭaka, Apadāna, and Buddhavaṃsa are omitted

Khuddakapāṭha, the first division of the Khuddaka Nikāya (*see above*) Gv. p. 59

Khuddasikkhā, a compendium of the Vinaya, composed by Dhammasirī, Gv. p. 61, 70

Khema, a disciple of Dhammapālita, well versed in the Tipiṭaka (tipetaṅkī), P. 1 pag. 3; Smp. 313

Khema, name of an ācariya and of his book, Gv. p. 61, 71

Khema, Anāthapiṇḍika's cousin, Dh. 395

Khema, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 2

Khemā, one of Gotama's two aggasāvikās, Dh. 213; Dip. XVIII. 9; A. I. 14. 5; II. 12. 2

Khemā, a therī; she was born in a royal family at Sāgala in the Magadha country, and became Bimbisāra's queen, Dh. 412; Th. II. 139–144; Par. Dip. 192 *seq.*

Khomadussa, a village in the Sākya country, Saṃy. VII. 2. 12

Khomadussaka, inhabitant of Kh. ib.

Gagga, a mad bhikkhu, M. II. 25 ; C. IV. 5

Gaggarā a lotus pond at Campā, M. IX. 1. 1 ; Sum. D. IV. 1 ; Saṃy. VIII. 11 ; Soṇadaṇḍas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340. Kandarakas, 339

Gaṅgā, the river Ganges, M. V. 9. 4 ; VI. 28. 12 *et seq.* ; C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.* ; Pār. 1. 4 ; 5. 8 ; S. 6. 1. 3 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 4 ; III. 1. 23 ; Saṃy. VI. 1. 4 ; X. 3. 12 ; Mil. 286 ; A. III. 99. 3 ; Dīp. VII. 12 ; XI. 32 ; XII. 2 ; Ud. V. 5 ; VIII. 6

Gajabāhukagāmani, king of Ceylon, 113-125, A. D. Dīp. XXII. 13 ; XXVIII. 29 ; Mah. 223 *seq.*

Gaṇṭhākara, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, where Buddhaghosa translated the Sinhalese aṭṭhakathā into Pāli, Mah. 252

Gaṇḍābharāṇa, a book composed by Ariyavaṃsa, Gv. p. 65

Gandhāra (raṭṭha) Candahar, a country between the Kubhā and Indus ; the capital was Takkasilā, Mah. 71, 72, 73 ; M. P. S. VI. 63 ; Mil. 327 ; A. III. 70. 17 ; Smp. 314 ; Dīp. VIII. 4. It was converted to Buddhism by the therā Majjhantika, Jāt. III. 365

Gandhasāra, a book composed by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. p. 64

Gayā, name of a town in India, M. I. 6. 7 ; 21. 1 ; S. N. 47 ; Saṃy. X. 3 ; Ud. I. 9

Gayā, a river in India. Vatthūpamas, p. 39

Gayākassapa, brother of Uruvelakassapa, chief over two hundred Jaṭilas, M. I. 15. 1 ; 20. 22

Gayāsīsa, the mountain of Brahmāyoni near Gayā, M. I. 21. 1 ; 22. 1 ; C. VII. 4. 1 ; Dhṃ. 119, 145 ; Jāt. I. 82, 185 ; Ud. I. 9

Gavampati, a young man belonging to a seṭṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajjā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1, 2

Gāthā, a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrange-

ment according to matter (aṅga); it includes the Dhammapada, Thera- and Therīgāthā and the Suttanipāta, excepting the Maṅgala-, Ratana-, Nālaka- and Tuvāṭakasuttas, Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2

Gijjhakūṭa pabbata, the Vulture's peak, a mountain near Rājagaha, M. II. 1. 1; 5. 4; V. 1. 1, 3, 14, 17; C. IV. 4. 4; VII. 3. 9; M. P. S. I. 1; III. 56; Pār. 2. 1. 1 *seq.*; 7. 11; 3. 5. 13; 4. 9; S. 8. 1. 4; 9. 1; Sum. D. II. 1, 10; Dh. 279. 365; S. N. 86; Saṃy. IV. 2. 1; VI. 2. 2; X. 2; XI. 2. 6; A. III. 64. 1; 90. 3. Cūladukkhakkhandhas, 92

Giṇḍakāvasatha, the brick hall at Nātikā, M. VI. 30. 6; Janavasabhas *ap.* Grimblot p. 345. Cūlagosingas, 205

Giri, a fabulous island, Dīp. I. 67 *seq.*

Giribbaja, another name for Rājagaha, M. I. 24. 5, 6, 7; S. N. 71; Dīp. IV. 39, 40; V. 5

Guttila, a gandhabba, Mil. 115, 291

Guṇasāgara, name of an ācariya, author of mukhamattasāra, Gv. p. 63

Gundāvana, a forest in Madhurā, A. II. 4. 7

Gurusāṅgha, a thera; at his request Guṇasāgara composed the Mukhamattasāra, Gv. p. 73

Gulissāni, a bhikkhu living in the forest. Gulissānis, 469

Geyya, the second portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter, Sum. I. 59; Mil. 263; Pār. I. 3. 2 *seq.*; P. P. IV. 9, 28. It includes all the Suttas which are composed both in metre and prose. The whole of the Saṃyuttanikāya belongs to this section, also the Vimānavatthu of the Khuddakanikāya

Gokulika, a secondary division of the Vajjiputta heretics. They again separated into the Bahussutaka and Paññatti bhikkhus, Dīp. V. 40, 41; Mah. 20

Goṭhābhaya Yaṭṭhālakatissa's son, king of Māgama, Mah. 97, 130, 141

Goṭhābhaya, or Meghavaṇṇa Abhaya of the Lambakaṇṇa race, King of Ceylon, 248-261 A.D. Mah. 228, 231, 233; Dīp. XXII. 56-60

Gotamakacetiya, a shrine near Vesālī, M. VIII. 13. 2;

M. P. S. III. 2; N. 1. 1; Dh. 346 A. III. 123; Ud. VI. 1; Jāt. II. 259

Gotamakasutta, the 94th sutta of the Majjhimanikāya; it was recited by the Buddha at the Gotamakacetiya, Jāt. II. 259; Sum. D. I. 3. 74

Gotamadvāra Gotama's gate, M. VI. 28. 12; M. P. S. I. 32

Godhāvarī, a river, S. N. 180

Godhika, a thera, Dh. 254; Samy. IV. 3. 2

Godhiputta, another name of Devadatta, C. VII. 3. 2

Gonaddha, name of a country, S. N. 185

Gopaka, a thera staying at the Kukkuṭārāma in Pāṭali-putta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Gopālamātā, Udena's queen, Mil. 115, 291. She sold her hair for eight kaḥāpanas, and bought food for the thera Mahākaccāyana

Gomātakandarā, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4

Goyogapilakkha, a place which the Buddha visited on his begging rounds, A. III. 126

Gosiṅgasālavanadāya, a place near Nādika, where Anuruddha, Nandiya and Kimbila resided. Cūlagosiṅgas, 205; Mahāgosiṅgas, 212

Ghaṭikāra, an archangel. He provided the Buddha with the eight requisites of a mendicant, Jāt. I. 65, 69; Samy. II. 3, 4. Most probably identical with the following

Ghaṭikāra, a potter, Jetipāla's friend, Mil. 222 *seq.*; Jāt. I. 43

Ghaṭikārasuttanta, the 81st sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Dh. 349

Ghosaka, name of a devaputta. Sum. D. VII. 1

Ghosita a seṭṭhi at Kosambī, Dh. 157. 164; Sum. D. VII.

Ghositārāma, a garden at Kosambī, M. X. 1. 1; C. I. 25. 1; 31; VII. 2. 1; XI. 1. 14; S. 7. 1; 12. 1; Pāc. 12. 1; 19. 1; 54. 1; 74. 1; Sekh. 51; Sum. D. VII. 1; A. III. 72. 1; Jāliyas *ap.* Grimblot p. 341; Ud. IV. 5; VII. 10; Dh. 103, 153, 167; Kosambiyas, 320

Cakkhupāla, a thera at Sāvattthi, Dh. 77

Caṅkin, a brāhman of Kosala, *Tevijja* S. I. 2; *Grimblot*, 343; S. N. 112

Caṇḍapajjota, king of Ujjenī, *Dhp.* 157; *Gv.* 66. At M. VIII. 1. 23 he is simply called *Pajjota*, q. v.

Caṇḍakālī, a bhikkhūṇī, known as being quarrelsome, *Bhñi* S. 4. 1, 7. 1, 8. 1; *Bhñi Pāc.* 19. 1, 20. 1, 36. 1, 53. 1, 76. 1, 79. 1; P. 8. 2. 8

Caṇḍoraṇapabbata, a mountain, *Jāt.* IV. 90

Catubhāṇavāra, name of a book, *Gv.* 75

Caturārakkhā, name of a book, *Gv.* 65

Candakumāra, son of King Brahmadatta of Benāres; he and his elder brother Mahimsāsaka went into the forest because their father had promised the kingdom to their stepbrother, Suriyakumāra; after their father's death they returned, and Candakumāra became sub-king, *Dhp.* 303 *seq.*; *Jāt.* I. 45

Candagutta, of the Moriyān dynasty, king of India, grandfather of Asoka, *Mil.* 292; *Dīp.* V. 69, 73, 81, 100; VI. 15; XI. 12; *Smp.* 321. He was installed by the minister Cānakka, who had killed Dhanananda, the youngest of King Kālāsoka's sons

Candagutta, a therā, *Dīp.* XIX. 8

Candanaṅgalika, a lay-disciple of the Buddha, *Samy.* III. 2. 2

Candabhāgā, a river in India, *Mil.* 114; *Ab.* 682

Candavajjī, one of the theras present at the second Council, *Smp.* 295. He was admitted to the Upasampadā ordination by the therā Sonaka, *Dīp.* IV. 46; V. 58 *et seq.*, 86 *seq.* He instructed Moggaliputta Tissa in the Vinaya, *Dīp.* V. 70; *Mah.* 28, 31, 32

Candavatī, the birth-place of the Buddha Anomadassī, *Dhp.* 131

Candavatī, daughter of the king of Benares; at Sakka's command she went to request the Rishi Lomasakassapa to offer a sacrifice, *Jāt.* III. 517 *seq.*; *Mil.* 220 *seq.*

Campā, the capital of Aṅga, the present Bagulpore, M. V. 1. 1; IX. 1. 2; *Pār.* 2. 7. 45; P. 17. 67 *seq.*; M. P. S. 5, 41; *Sum. D.* IV. 1; *Samy.* VIII. 11; *Soṇadaṇḍas*

Mahāsudassana S. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 340, 344; *Dīp.* III. 28

Campeyyaka, an inhabitant of Campā, C. XII. 2. 8; P. 5. 9

Cara, Uposatha's son, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe, *Sum. D.* III. 1. 16; *Jāt.* III. 454; *Dīp.* III. 5

Cariyāpīṭaka, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya, according to the Majjhimbhāṇakā. The Dīghabhāṇakā did not include it in that collection, *Mil.* 281; *Sum.* I. 42, 47. It contains 35 jātakas. It was preached by Mahinda in the Nandana pleasure garden, *Dīp.* XIV. 45

Cariyāpīṭakatthakathā, a commentary on Cariyāpīṭaka composed by Dhammapāla, *Gv.* 60

Cātumā, a town in the Sākya country, *Majjh.* I. 456 *seq.*

Cātumeyyakā, an epithet of certain Sākyas, *Mil.* 209 *seq.*; *Majjh.* I. 457 *seq.*

Cānakka, son of a brāhman at Takkasilā; he killed Dhanananda, the youngest of King Kālāsoka's sons, and installed Candagutta of the Moriyān dynasty as sovereign of India, *Mah.* 21

Cāpā, a therī; she was the daughter of a hunter in the Vaṅkahāra country; she married the lay-disciple Upaka, and had by him a son called Subhadda, *Th.* II. 291-311; *Par. Dīp.* 203 *seq.*

Cāpāla Cetiya, a shrine near Vesālī, *M. P. S.* III. 1 *seq.* 62; *Ud.* VI. I

Cālā, a therī; she was the daughter of the brāhmaṇi Surūpasārī at Nālakagāma, in the Magadha country, and a younger sister of Sāriputta, *Th.* II. 182-188; *Par. Dīp.* 194; *Samy.* V. 6

Cālikā, a village, and Cālikapabbata, a mountain, *Ud.* IV. 1

Ciṅcamāṇavikā, a parribbājikā; at the instigation of the titthiyas she falsely accused the Buddha of incontinence.

Citta, a householder living at Macchikāsāṇḍa; he was censured by the venerable Sudhamma, who had to undergo the Paṭisāraṇiyakamma for this reason, C. I. 18; 22 *et seq.*; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3

Dhp. 338 *seq.* She was swallowed by the earth, Mil. 101 ; Jāt. IV. 187 *seq.*

Citta, one of Gotama's Aggasāvakas, Dhp. 213, 262, 393

Cittapabbata, a mountain and vihāra in Rohana, Ceylon, Mah. 131, 143, 145, 221

Cittalatāvana, a forest of 500 yojanas in extent ; it grew at the place where Cittā died, Dhp. 191

Cittā, one of Magha's wives, Dhp. 188 *seq.*

Cittā, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Cittā, or Ummādacittā, King Paṇḍuvāsa's daughter, Dip. V. 4. 8

Cīnavisaya China, Mil. 121, 327, 359

Cīnarājā, the king of China, Mil. 121

Cīvara, an ācariya, Gv. 64

Cunda, a coppersmith at Pāvā ; he served the last meal to the Buddha before his death, M. P. S. IV. 13 *seq.*, 56 *seq.* ; S. N. 15 ; Mil. 174 *seq.* ; Saṅgīti. *ap.* Grimblot, 349 ; Ud. VIII. 5

Cundaka, a mendicant whom the Buddha met shortly before his death, M. P. S. IV. 53 *seq.*

Cullaniruttigandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59

Cullapāla, Mahāsavaṇṇa's second son, Dhp. 78

Culladhammapāla, an ācariya, Gv. 66, 67

Cullabuddhaghosa, an ācariya, Gv. 63

Cullavaṃsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 61

Cullavajira, a grammarian, author of atthavyakkhyāna, Gv. 60

Cullasubhaddā, an upāsikā, Mil. 383, 387

Cūladeva, a thera who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1. pag 3

Cūlamāgandika, *see* Māgandiya

Cūlanāga, one of the apostles who went to Ceylon with Mahinda, Smp. 313

Cūlapanthaka, a bhikkhu who exhorted the Bhikkhunīs after sunset and was rebuked by the Buddha for that

reason, Pāc. 22. 1 ; Dhṛp. 181 ; A. I. 14. 2 ; Mil. 368 ; Ud. V. 10

Cūlābhaya, a thera who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1, page 3 ; Dīp. XXI. 39, 40

Cūlekaśāṭaka, a brāhman, Dhṛp. 290

Cetaka, a thera, Grimblot, p. 156 ; Sum. I. 16

Ceti=Sanskrit Cedi (Rv. 8, 5, 37-39), name of a people living in Magadha, north of the Vindhya mountains, Ab. 184 ; Janavasabhas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345

Cetiyaratṭha, Jāt. III. 454 ; Cetaratṭha Cariyāp. I. 9

Cetiya, see Ceti, Pāc. 51. 1 ; A. III. 70. 17

Cetiya, a secondary division of the Mahāsaṅgītikas, Dīp. V. 42 ; Mah. 21

Cetiyapabbata, or Cetiyagiri, another name of the Missaka mountain in Ceylon, given to it because all the relics were deposited there by the Thera Sumana ; Smp. 327 *seq.* ; Mah. 102-106, 122-125, 128, 138, 202, 216, 221 ; Dīp. XV. 69 ; XVII. 90, etc.

Cetiyaḡgiri, a town in Ujjeni, where Mahinda was born, Mah. 76. (The better reading is Vedisa, q. v.)

Celakaṇṭhi, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, Dhṛp. 160

Codanāvātthu, a valley near Rājagaha, M. II. 17. 1 ; 18. 1

Coranāga, king of Ceylon, 62-50 B.C., Dīp. XX. 24 ; Mah. 209. He was poisoned by his wife Anulā

Cola (-desa, or -ratṭham), name of a country in the south of India, Mah. 128

Colika, an inhabitant of Cola, Mah. 232

Chaddanta, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a king of elephants, Mil. 201 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 1 ; Jāt. I. 45

Chaddantadaha, a lake, Smp. 300

Channa, a paribbājaka, Saṅḡaya's servant, Sum. D. I. 1. 1, 6 ; A. III. 71. 1

Channa, Gotama's charioteer, Dhṛp. 118. He was born on the same day with his master, Jāt. I. 54, 62 *seq.*

Channa, a bhikkhu, who was subjected to the Ukkhe-

paniyakamma, C. I. 25, 28, 30, 31. In a quarrel arising between bhikkhus and bhikkhunīs he stood on the side of the latter, C. IV. 14. 1. The saṃgha inflicted on him the brahmadāṇḍa, C. XI. 1. 11, 14; S. f. 1, 12. 1; Pāc. 12. 1, 2, 19. 1, 54. 1, 71. 1; M. P. S. VI. 4

Channā, Somanadeva's daughter, a nun, who studied the Vinaya, Dīp. XVIII. 29

Channagarikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dīp. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Chātapabbata, a mountain south of Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Dīp. XI. 15, 19; Mah. 68

Jaṅghadāsa, a ṭikā written in Māgadhi by Vajira, Gv. 64.
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Jaṭabhāradvāja, a brāhman, who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Samy. VII. 1. 6

Jaṭila, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatti, Dh. 231

Jatukaṇṇin, one of Bāvarī's disciples, S. N. 184, 200, 205

Janapadakalyāṇī, Gotama's sister (?), Dh. 313; see Rūpanandā

Jantu, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Jantukumāra, son of the third Okkāka of the Sākya tribe by his second wife, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 In the Mahāvastu (p. 348) he is called Jenta

Jantugāma, a village, Ud. IV. 1

Jambugāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6

Jambudīpa, the continent of India opposed to Sīhaladīpa, the island of Ceylon, M. I. 20. 7 *et seq.*; P. I. 1. pag. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 6; II. 1. 13; III. 1. 1., etc.; Dīp. I. 26, 49; VI. 2., etc.; Mah. *passim*

Jambusaṇḍa, "the jambu grove," synonym of Jambudīpa=India, S. N. 105

Jayanta, king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331: Dīp. XV. 60; XVII. 7; Mah. 93-95

Jayasena, grandfather of Suddhodana, king of Kapilavattthu, Dīp. III. 44; Mah. 9

Jayasena, one of the theeras present at the foundation of the Mahāthūpa under Duṭṭhagāmini, Dīp. XIX. 8

Javakaṇṇaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2., 3. 2

Javanavasabha a yakkha, Vessāvana's servant, Sum. D. II. 1

Jāṇussoni, a brāhman at Manasākata or Sāvatti, Tevijja, S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112; A. II. 2. 7; III. 55, 59. 1; Majjh. I. 16, 175

Jātaka, the tenth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, containing 550 jātakas, or tales of the former births of the Buddha; it is also one of the nine aṅgas, or divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures according to subject, P. P. IV. 9. 28; Mil. 263; Sum. I. 59; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57. It is divided into 22 nipātas

Jātakavisodhana, name of a book composed by Ariya-vamsa, Gv. 65, 75

Jātattaginidāna, a grammatical work by Cullabuddhaghosa, Gv. 63

Jātaveda, the god of fire, Jāt. I. 214

Jātiyāvana, a grove at Bhaddiya, M. V. 8. 1; VI. 34. 10; Pār. I. 10. 17; Dh. 375, 389

Jāli, King Vessantara's son, Jāt. I. 77; Mil. 275, 284; Cariyāp. I. 9; Dh. 245

Jālinī, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Jāliya, a paribbājaka, the principal person in the 7th Sutta of the Dighanikāya, Sum. D. VII.; Grimblot, 341

Jinacarita, a book composed by Medhaṅkara, Gv. 72

Jinavara, a place near Rājagaha, Mil. 207 seq.

Jinālamkāra, a book composed by Buddhārakkhita, Gv. 65, 72

Jivaka Komārabbacca, physician to King Bimbisāra, and one of the chief partisans of Buddha at the court of Rājagaha, M. I. 39; VIII. 1. 4 et seq. 2; C. V. 14. 1. He was the son of the courtesan Sālavatī, and was brought up by Prince Abhaya, Bimbisāra's son, Sām. Ph. S. 113; Sum. D. II. 1 seq.; Dh. 279 seq.; Mil. 134; A. I. 14. 6; Majjh. I. 368 seq.

Jivakambavana, a garden at Rājagaha belonging to the physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, Dhṛp. 279, 346; Th. II. 366; Pār. Dīp. 209; C. IV. 4. 4; XI. 1. 8; S. 8. 1. 4

Junhakumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares; he studied at Takkasilā, Jāt. IV. 96

Jetthatissa, son of Meghavaṇṇa, king of Ceylon, Dīp. XXII. 61, 66; Mah. 233 *seq.*

Jeta, the owner of the celebrated garden which Anāthapiṇḍika bought for the Buddha and the fraternity, C. VI. 4. 9, 10

Jetavana ārāma, a monastery at Sāvatti, S. N. 17, 21, 45, 50, 66, 78, 121, 122; A. II. 1. 4. 5; III. 1, 21, 125; Ud. *passim.*; M. and C. *passim.*; S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 3. 1, etc.

Jetavana, a monastery at Anurādhapura, in Ceylon, Dīp. II. 2, 16, 51, 53; Mah. 236, 239

Jetuttara, name of a town, Ab. 201

Jotanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Jotipāla, a thera at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the aṭṭhakathā to the Saṃyutta, Gv. 68

Jotipāla, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a brāhman youth, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Jāt. I. 43. He insulted the Buddha Kassapa, Mil. 221 *seq.*

Jotiya, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatti, Dhṛp. 231

Ñātikā, a village near Patna, sometimes spelt Nādika q. v., M. VI. 30. 6

Ñānasāgara, a grammarian, author of liṅgathavivarāṇa pakāsana, Gv. 63, 67

Ñeyyāsandati, name of a book, Gv. 72

Ṭikāgandha, name of several commentaries composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 69

Takkasilā, the capital of the Gandhārā, a renowned university in the Penjab, M. VIII. 1. 5 *et seq.*; Pāc. 2. 1; Dhṛp. 204, 211, 416; Dīp. III. 31; Jāt. *passim*

Takkola, name of a country (=Sansk. Karkoṭa?), Mil. 359

Tagarasikhin, a paccekabuddha, Saṃy. III. 2. 10; Ud. V. 3

Taṇhā, daughter of Māra, S. N. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dh. 164

Tapussa or Tapassu, a merchant who became one of the first lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 4; Jāt. I. 80; A. I. 14. 6

Tapodā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 4; Pāc. 5 7. 1; Sum. D. I. 1. 1

Tapodākandarā, Tapodārāma, localities situated on its shores, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Samy. II. 2. 10; Jāt. II. 56

Tambapaṇṇī, Ceylon, P. 1. 1; pag. 3, 5, 49 *seq.*; Smp. 314; Mah. 50, etc.; Dh. *passim*

Tambapaṇṇī, name of the place where Vijaya landed in Ceylon, Dh. IX. 30 *seq.*; Mah. 47, 53. On its site see my "Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon," p. 21 *seq.*

Tambapaṇṇidīpa, the island of Ceylon, Jāt. I. 85

Tāmalitti, a port on the Indian Ocean, near one of the mouths of the Ganges, Mah. 70, 115; Dh. III. 33

Tārukkha, a brāhman living at Icchānaṅkala, S. N. 112, 113; Tevijja S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343

Tikaccheda, a portion of the Vinayapīṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhanda, Sum. I. 60

Tikaṇṇa, a brāhman who had a discourse with the Buddha, A. III. 58. 1

Ṭiṇasākiyā, a sub-division of the Sākiya tribe, Dh. 224

Tittirajāṭaka, "the snipe-birth," one of the Jātaka stories; it was recited by the Thera Moggaliputtatissa at the third Council, in order to show that a crime can only be committed if there is a bad intention, Smp. 311

Ṭitthiyārāma, a garden near the Jetavana, Dh. 339

Tindukakandarā, a locality, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4

Tindukatīra, a locality, Poṭṭhapādas. ap. Grimblot, p. 342

Tiyaggalaḍaḥa, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavanta, Sum. D. II. 20

Tissa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117, 127, 370

Tissa, a sāmanera, Sum. D. III. 1 *seq.*; Dh. 100, 357; Jāt. I. 40

Tissa, King Dutthagāmini's brother; at their father's death both wanted to succeed him, and a battle was fought between them at Cūlanganiyapitthi; afterwards a reconciliation took place, and Tissa was sent to Dīghavāpi, Mah. 135, 136, 145-148, 193, 198-201. He succeeded his brother as king of Ceylon, Dip. XX. 1

Tissa, a therā who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1, pag. 3

Tissakumāra, Asoka's brother from the same mother; he alone among the hundred sons of Bindusāra was not murdered by Asoka, Smp. 299 *seq.* He was raised to the dignity of uparāja; he was ordained by Moggaliputtatissa Mahādeva and Majjhantika, Smp. 306. According to Mah. 33, 34, he was ordained by Mahādhammarakkhita.

Tissadatta, a therā, P. 1. 1, pag. 3

Tissamahāvihāra, a monastery built by King Kākavaṇṇatissa in Rohana, Ceylon, Mah. 131, 146, 150

Tissametteyya, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 153, 184, 189, 205

Tissavāpi, a tank near Anurādhapura, dug out by King Devānampiyatissa, Mah. 123, 128, 139, 159, 218, 243

Tissārāma, name of the Mahāmeghavana garden, when it was turned into a monastery by King Devānampiyatissa and given as residence to Mahinda, Dip. XIII. 33; XIV. 8, 13, 19, 40; Mah. 97, 123

Tuttha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 7

Tuṇḍakasutta, the fourteenth Sutta in the Aṭṭhakavagga of the Suttanipāta, Sum. I. 59; Mil. 349

Tusitapura, the city of the Tusita angels, Dh. 117, 150; Mah. 199

Telavāha, a river in the Seriva country, Jāt. I. 111

Todeyya, a brāhman living at Icchānaṅkala, Tevijja, S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112, 184, 198, 205

Todeyya, father of Subha, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Subhas. ap. Grimblot, 154 *seq.*

Todeyyagāma, a village between Sāvatti and Benares, Dh. 349

Thullanandā, a bhikkhunī residing at Campā; she was formerly a brāhmin's wife, and had three daughters; Devadatta ate a meal cooked by her, Pār. 2. 7. 45; Pāc. 29. 1. She concealed her daughter Sundarīnandā's pregnancy, Bhni. Pār. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1. She conferred the pabbajjā ordination on the wife of a Licchavi prince, etc, Bhni. S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 4. 1, 9. 1, 10. 1; Bhni. N. 2. 1, 3. 1, 4. 1, 5. 1, 10. 1, 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhni. Pāc. 1. 1, 14. 1, 16. 1, 23. 1, 26. 30, 33. 35, 45. 48, 53. 1, 68. 1, 70. 1, 77 *et seq.*

Thūṇa, a brāhman village in the Malla country; it forms the western boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Ud. VII. 9; Jāt. I. 49

Thūṇeyyakā, the inhabitants of Thūṇa, Ud. VII. 9

Thūpavaṃsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 70

Thūpārāma, a dāgoba at Anurādhapura, erected by King Devānampiyatissa, Smp. 330 *seq.*; Mah. 7, 90, 96 100, 106, 108, 109, 119, etc., Dīp. XVII. 11

Theragāthā, the eighth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59

Theragāthaṭṭhakathā, a commentary on Theragāthā composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60, 69

Theravāda, the orthodox doctrine of Buddha as settled at the first Council (in opposition to the various schisms), Mah. 20, 21, 207, 252; Dīp. V. 49, 52; VII. 55

Therīgāthā, the ninth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59

Therīgāthaṭṭhakathā, commentary on the Therīgāthā by Dhammapāla, Gv. 69

Dakkhiṇavihāra, a vihāra south of Anurādhapura, in Ceylon; it was built by Uttiya, a warrior of King Vaṭṭa-gāmini (89 B.C.); soon after the construction of the Vihāra the fraternity became divided into two parties, Mah. 206, 207; Dīp. XIX. 19

Dakkhiṇāgiri, the mountains immediately south of Rājagaha, M. I. 53; VIII. 12. 1; C. XI. 1. 10; S. N. p. 12; Saṃy. VI. 2. 1; Jāt. II. 345

Dakkhiṇāpatha, the southern part of India, the Deccan, Dh. 347 ; Sum. D. I. 3. 71 ; S. N. p. 179

Dakkhiṇāvibhaṅga, the 142nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 258 ; West. Cat. 24

Daṇḍakāraṇṇa, a forest, Mil. 130 ; Upālis, 378

Daṇḍapāni, a member of the Sakya tribe who had a conversation with the Buddha in the Mahāvana, Majjh. I. 108 *seq.*

Daṇḍipakarāṇa, name of a grammatical work, Gv. 63, 73

Daddarapabbata, a mountain, Jāt. II. 67

Daddarapura, a city constructed by the youngest son of King Upacara, of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. III. 461

Danu, the mother of the Asuras, Ab. 83

Dantadhātupakarāṇa, a grammatical work composed by Dhammakitti, Gv. 62, 65, 72, 75

Dantapura, a city in the Kāliṅga kingdom, Dh. 417 ; Jāt. II. 367

Dabba Mallaputta, a bhikkhu who realized Arahatsip when he was seven years old ; he was appointed regulator of lodging-places, and apportioner of rations ; at the instigation of the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, Mettiyā brought a false charge against him, that he had defiled her, C. IV. 4 ; V. 20 ; S. 8. 1 ; 9. 1 ; Pāc. 13. 1. 2, 81. 1 ; Jāt. I. 123 ; A. I. 14. 5 ; Ud. VIII. 9, 10

Damiḷa a Tamil, name of a people inhabiting the Malabar coast and the northern half of Ceylon, Mah. 4, 127 ; Sum. D. II. 40 ; Dīp. XVIII. 47 ; XIX. 16 ; XX. 15 *seq.*

Damiḷādevī, Candamukhasiva's queen, Dīp. XXI. 45 ; Mah. 218

Daḷhika, a bhikkhu residing at Sāgalā, Pāc. 2. 7. 49

Dasagaṇḍhivaṇṇanā, name of a commentary by Vimala-buddhi, Gv. 64, 74

Dasabala, one who possesses the ten Balas, a Buddha, Dh. 84 ; Mah. 11, 118 ; Jāt. IV. 37

Dasaratha, king of Benares, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.* ; Dīp. III. 40

Dasavatthu, name of a commentary, Gv. 65

Dāṭṭha, a therā at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the aṭṭhakathā to the Dīghanikāya and Dhammapāla the ṭikā to the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 68, 69

Dāṭhika, a Tamil king of Ceylon, *Dīp.* XIX. 15, 16 ; XX. 17, 18 ; *Mah.* 204, 206

Dāsaka, a brāhman from Vesālī ; in his twelfth year he met the therā Upālī at Vālikārāma, and was converted by him ; after Upālī's death he became chief of the Vinaya and in his turn converted Sonaka, *P.* 1, 1. pag. 2 ; *Mah.* 28, 29, 30 ; *Smp.* 292, 313 ; *Dīp.* IV. 28 *seq.* ; V. 77. *seq.*

Diṭṭhadhammanibbānavādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, *Brahmaj.* S. 45 ; *Sum.* D. I. 3. 19 ; *Smp.* 312

Dīgha, a therā, *P.* 1. 1

Dīgha Kārāyana, a general, cousin of Bandhula, *Dhp.* 222 ; *Jāt.* IV. 151

Dīghatapassī, a nigaṇṭha, *Majjh.* 371 *seq.*

Dīghanakha, a paribbājaka, cousin of Sāriputta, *Dhp.* 125 ; *Majjh.* 497 *seq.*

Dīghanikāya, the first book of the Suttapiṭaka, containing 34 Suttas, *Mil.* 405 ; *Gv.* 36

Dīghabhāṇakā, the Dīghanikāya professors ; they separated the Cariyāpiṭaka, Apadāna and Buddhavaṃsa from the Khuddakanikāya, and ascribed the remaining twelve divisions to the Abhidhammapiṭaka, *Sum.* I. 42 ; *Mil.* 341 ; *Jāt.* I. 59

Dīghavāpi, a tank in Ceylon, *Dīp.* II. 60 ; *Mah.* 7, 145, 146, 148, 193, 201

Dīghasanda, a parivena at Anurādhapura where the Mahāvaṃsa was compiled, *Mah.* 102, 254

Dighasumaṇa, a paṇḍit, *P.* 1. 1

Dīghāvu, son of King Dīghīti of Kosala ; after his father and mother had been murdered by King Brahmadatta, of Kāsi, he became the attendant of this king in order to revenge them, but when the occasion came he made peace with Brahmadatta, *M.* X. 2. 6 *et seq.* ; *Dhp.* 104, 288 ; *Jāt.* III. 212, 489

Dīghāvu, grandson of Amitodana, of the Sākya race ; *Dīp.* X. 6, 8

Dīghīti, king of Kosala, was murdered by King Brah-

madatta of Kāsi, M. X. 2. 3. *et seq.*; Dh. 104, 110 (Fausb. reads Dighati); Jāt. III. 211

Dīpaṅkara, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1; Sum. D. II. 40; Dh. 116; Dīp. III. 31

Dīpaṅkara, a celebrated grammarian, author of Rūpa-siddhi, Gv. 60, 66, 70

Dīpavaṃsa, the oldest history of Ceylon, in the Pāli language, written in the fourth century, edited by H. Oldenberg, London, 1879, Gv. 61, 70

Dīpāyana, an ascetic living in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 28

Dukūla, an ascetic, Mil. 123

Dutthagāmini, Kākavaṇṇatissa's son, king of Ceylon, Smp. 341; Mah. 4, 97, 130, 145, 146, 148, 150, 153, 154, etc.; Dīp. XVIII. 53; XIX. 1 *seq.* (In the Dīpavaṃsa he is called Abhaya)

Dundubhissara, a therā; he accompanied the apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317; Dīp. VIII. 10 he is called Durabhisāra

Dummukha, a prince of the Licchavi tribe, Majjh. I. 234

Dūratissakavāpi, a tank in Ceylon, Mah. 201, 217, 235

Dūsī māra, Mahāmoggallāna's name in a former existence, Majjh. I. 333

Deva, an ācariya, author of Sumanakūṭavaṇṇanā, Gv. 63

Devakūṭa pabbata, name of the Cetiyapabbata at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Dīp. XV. 38; XVII. 14, 32 *seq.*; Mah. 88, 89

Devadatta, brother of the disciple Ānanda, cousin of Buddha; he raised a conspiracy against Buddha's life, together with Prince Ajātasattu, and afterwards founded a new and stricter order of mendicants, M. II. 16. 8; C. VII. 1. 4, *et seq.*; S. 10. 1, 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1, 32. 1; Bhnī. Pāc. 81. 1; Sum. D. II. 1. 12; Dh. 112, 139, 279, 327, 330, 331, 359; Jāt. I. 113, 142, 185; IV. 37; Samy. VI. 2. 2; Mil. 101, 107 *seq.*, 160 *seq.*, 179, 200 *seq.*, 214, 410; Ud. I. 5; V. 8; Mahāsāropamas, 192

Devadaha, name of a fabulous Sakya king, Mah. 9

Devadahanagara, his city, Jāt. I. 52; Par. Dīp. 182

Devamantiya, one of the nobles of King Milinda (probably a corruption of the Greek name Demetrius); Mil. 22 *seq.*, 29

Devaseṭṭhi, a merchant at Vedisa; his daughter married Asoka, and became the mother of Mahinda, Smp. 319

Devahi, or Devahita, a brāhman; when the Buddha was ill at Sāvatti he sent his servant Upavāna to fetch hot water and sugar from Devahi, Dhp. 434; Samy. VII. 2. 3

Devānampiyatissa, a king of Ceylon, Asoka's contemporary; under his reign the island was converted to Buddhism, Dip. XI. 14 *seq.*; XII. 7; XVII. 92; Mah. 4, 68-71, 77, 78, 96, 105, 106, etc.

Doṇa, a brāhman who addressed the brethren after the Buddha's death, and divided the relics into eight parts, M. P. S. VI. 59-62; Mah. 181; Bv. XXVIII. 4

Dovārikamaṇḍala, a village near Mihintale, Paṇḍuka's residence, Dip. X. 9; Mah. 59, 109, 138

Dvārakathā, name of book, Gv. 75

Dhaja, one of the eight brāhmanas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Dhajaggaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Dhataratṭha, a king of swans, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Mahāsamayas, *ap.* Grimblot, p. 285

Dhanañjaya, king of the Kurus, Dhp. 416; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366; III. 400

Dhanañjaya, a seṭṭhi at Bhaddiyanagara, son of Meṇḍaka, and father of Visākhā and Sujātā, Dhp. 230 *seq.*; Jāt. II. 347

Dhanañjāni, a brāhmaṇī belonging to the Bhāradvāja tribe; she was converted by the Buddha, Samy. VII. 1. 1

Dhanananda, the youngest of the nine Nandas (King Kālāsoka's sons); he was killed by the minister Cānaka, who raised Candagutta to the throne, Mah. 21

Dhanapāla, an elephant at Rājagaha who made an attack on the Buddha, Mah. 181; Mil. 207; Dhp. 57, 400

Dhanapāla, a thief, Mil. 410; Dhp. 147

Dhaniṭṭhaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2; 3. 2

Dhaniya, a herdsman living on the banks of the Mahi river, S. N. 3 *seq.*

Dhaniya, a potter's son at Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 7. While he was absent at Sāvattthi his hut was pulled down three times, and in his despair he took away some timber belonging to King Bimbisāra of Magadha, Pār. 2. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1.

Dhammaka, a mountain in India, Jāt. I. 6

Dhammakathika, a bhikkhu living at the Ghositārāma in Kosambī, Dh. 103

Dhammakitti, a grammarian, author of Dantadhātupakaraṇa, Gv. 62, 67, 71

Dhammakkhanda, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to subject; the Tipiṭaka is divided into 84,000 dhammakkhandas, and for this reason Asoka built 84,000 temples, Sum. I. 60; Dīp. VI. 95, 96; Mah. 26, 201; Att. 133; Smp. 294; Gv. 76

Dhammaguttikā, a secondary division of the Mahiṃsāsaka heretics, Dīp. V. 47; Mah. 21

Dhammacakkappavattanasutta, one of the suttas of the Aṅguttaranikāya; Buddha preached it to his five first disciples at Benares, Jāt. I. 82; Sum. I. 3; D. I. 1. 5. It was preached to the Yakkhas in the Himavanta, Dīp. VIII. 11; Mah. 2, 74, 101. Mahinda preached it in the Nandana pleasure garden, Dīp. XIV. 46; Smp. 283; Gv. 65

Dhammacāri, a thera, Gv. 74

Dhammatādharmapariyāya, the twenty-third sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 196

Dhammadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dh. 117

Dhammadāyādadharmapariyāya, the third sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 242

Dhammadinnā, a bhikkhunī who had a conversation with Visākha, Majjh. I. 299 *seq.*

Dhammantarī=Dhanvantari, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Dhammapada, the second book in the Khuddakanikāya of the Suttapiṭaka, Mil. 408; Gv. 68

Dhammapāla, a thera living at the Padaratittbhavihāra, author of Paramatthadīpanī and several other commentaries, Gv. 60, 66

Dhammapālakumāra, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as the son of the brāhman Dhammapāla in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 50

Dhammapālita, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3

Dhammapālī, a therī, Saṅghamittā's upajjhāyā, Smp. 306

Dhammabhaṇḍāgārika, a surname of Ānanda (treasurer of the law), Ab. 436

Dhammarakkhita, one of the theras present at the foundation of the Mahāthūpa under Duṭṭhagāmiṇi, Dīp. XIX. 6; Mah. 171

Dhammarakkhita, a thera living at the Asokārāma, in Pātaliputta, S. 9. 2. 3; Pac. 2. 2; Mil. 16

Dhammaruciya, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21; according to the Vam-satthappakāsini (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 114), this sect was formed by the bhikkhus of the Abhayagiri-vihāra at the time of King Vaṭṭagāmiṇi. When the Mahāvihāra was destroyed by Mahāsena they settled at the Cetiya-pabbata, Mah. 259

Dhammasaṅgaṇi, pakaraṇa the first book of the Abhidhammapiṭaka, edited by the P. T. S., 1885, Sum. I. 41; Mil. 12; Sum. I. 47 we read Dhammasaṅgaha instead

Dhammasirī, an ācariya, author of Khuddasikkhā, Gv. 61

Dhammasenāpati, an epithet of Sāriputta, Dh. 135; Sum. I. 40; D. III. 1. 1; Ud. II. 8

Dhammānanda, an ācariya author of several commentaries, Gv. 74

Dhammānusāraṇī, name of a commentary, Gv. 62

Dhammābhinandī, an ācariya, Gv. 67

Dhammāsoka, *see* Asoka, Mah. 23, 35, 37, 39, 69, 71, 78, 110-112, 115, 116, 122, 185, 240, Sum. D. I. 1. 17

Dhammika, an upāsaka at Sāvatti, S. N. 66 *seq.*

Dhammuttarikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dīp. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Dhātukathā, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma piṭaka, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Dhātusena, Mahānāma's uncle, king of Ceylon, 459-477; Mah. 254-56, 261

Dhātusenapabbata, a vihāra in Ceylon, Mah. 237, 257

Dhota, brother of Suddhodana, of the Sākya tribe, Dīp. III. 45

Dhotaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 193, 205

Nadikassapa, brother of Uruvelakassapa and chief of three hundred Jaṭilas, M. I. 15. 1; 20. 20

Nanda, a son of Mahāpajāpati, a half-brother of the Buddha, M. I. 54. 5. He wore a robe made after the dimensions of Sugata, and was rebuked for this reason, Pāc. 92; Sum. D. I. 3. 22; Dh. 137; Jāt. I. 91; II. 92 *seq.*; S. N. 184, 196, 205; Mil. 101; A. I. 14. 4; Ud. III. 4

Nanda Vaccha, the head of one of the heterodox sects, Majjh. I. 238, 524

Nandaka, a yakkha who was swallowed by the earth in presence of Sāriputta, Mil. 100 *seq.*

Nandaka, a therā, A. I. 14. 6; III. 66. 1

Nandakula, king of Magadha; he was slain by Candagutta, Mil. 292

Nandanavana, a pleasure-garden in Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Dīp. XIII. 12 *seq.*; XIV. 11. 17. 44. 46; Mah. 84, 97, 98, 101; Saṃy. I. 2. 1; IX. 6

Nandamātā = Mahāpajāpati, A. II. 12. 4

Nandavatī, a bhikkhunī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. 1. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1

Nandā, a bhikkhunī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. 1. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1; Dh. 316

Nandā, daughter of Magha, Dh. 188, 191

Nandā, a therī; at the time of the Buddha Vipassin she was a daughter of a householder at Bandhumatī; in a later birth she was the daughter of King Khemaka of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 19, 20; Par. Dīp. 176; A. I. 14. 5. She died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 *seq.*

Nandā, a lake in Indra's heaven, Dhṛp. 191 *seq.*

Nandā (9), a collective name of the sons of King Kālāsoka, of Magadha, Oldenberg, India Off. Cat. p. 116

Nandimitta, a warrior of Duṭṭhagāmini, Mah. 137, 188, 151-153

Nandiya, a friend of Anuruddha and Kimbila, M. X. 4 ; Dhṛp. 362; Majjh. I. 205, 462

Nandivisāla, an ox belonging to a brāhman at Takkasilā, Pāc. 2. 1

Nammadā, the river Nerbudda, Ab. 683

Naḷasākiyā, a subdivision of the Sākiya tribe, Dhṛp. 224

Naḷakapāna, a forest in the Kosala country. Majjh. I. 462

Naḷerupucimanda, a grove at Verañjā, Pār. 1. 1. 1

Navakammikabhāradvāja, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 7

Nāga, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3

Nāgadāsa, son of Muṇḍa, the last of the paricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12 ; Mah. 15 ; Smp. 320. He was deposed by the populace, Dīp. IV. 41 ; V. 78 ; XI. 10

Nāgadīpa, an island near Ceylon, or a part of Ceylon itself, Mah. 4, 5, 118, 224 *seq.*

Nāgamahāvihāra, a vihāra at Tissamahārāma in Rohana, the southern part of Ceylon ; it was constructed by Mahānāga, the younger brother of King Devānampiyatissa and enlarged by King Ilanāga (A.D. 38), Mah. 130, 217. See my "Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon," p. 26 *seq.*

Nāgasamāla, a pacchāsamaṇa ; he met the Buddha in the Kosala country, Ud. VIII. 7 ; Majjh. I. 83

Nāgasena, a celebrated Buddhist sage, Sum. D. III. 2. 12 ; Mil. *passim*. He was born as the son of the brāhman Soṇuttara in the village Kajaṅgala in the Himālaya. He studied under Rohaṇa, and was ordained at Rakkhitatala. Subsequently he went to Pāṭaliputta to meet the thera Dhammarakkhita, and then to the Saṅkheyya parivena, where he had with King Milinda the conversation called Milindapaṇha

Nāgita, a sāmaṇera, Sīha's brother, Sum. D. VI. 4

Nāgita, an ācariya, author of Saddasūratthajālīnī, Gv. 74

Nātaputta, the founder of the Nigaṇṭha or Jaina sect, M. VI. 31; C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 114 seq.; Sum. D. II. 7; S. N. p. 90; Samy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; A. III. 74; Majjh. I. 371 seq.

Nādika, a village near Patna, sometimes spelt Nātikā q. v.; M. P. S. II. 5. seq.; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, p. 345; Majjh. I. 205

Nāmarūpapariccheda, name of book composed by Anuruddha, Gv. 61, 71

Nārada, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1

Nārada, a minister, Dhṛp. 215 seq.

Nārada, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Nālagāmaka, a village where Sāriputta died, Jāt. I. 391

Nālāṇḍā, a town near Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 8.; M. P. S. I. 15; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 1; Kevaṭṭas, ap. Grimblot, 342

Nālā, a village in the Magadha country, where Upaka was born, Th. II. 294; Par. Dīp. 206

Nālaka, Asita's or Kāladevala's nephew, Jāt. I. 55; S. N. 131. Urged by his uncle he became a monk on the day of the Buddha's birth; he died at Suvannapabbata

Nālakasutta, the eleventh sutta in the Mahāvagga of the Suttanipāta, Sum. I. 59

Nālāgiri, an elephant at Rājagaha, who was loosed against the Buddha on Devadatta's instigation, C. VII. 3. 11 seq.; Dhṛp. 144, 160

Nikaṭa, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6

Nikumba, name of a country, Mil. 327 seq.

Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta, see Nātaputta

Nigrodha Sumana's son, Bindusāra's grandson, Smp. 301 seq.; Dīp. VI. 34 seq.; VII. 12, 31; Mah. 23, 25, 26. He converted his uncle Asoka to Buddhism

Nigrodha, a paribbājaka, Sum. D. I. 1, 4; Udumbarikasāhanādas. ap. Grimblot, 347

Nigrodha, name of the Boḍhisattva when he was born as a deer-king, Mil. 203

Nigrodhakappa Vaṅḡsa's teacher, Samy. VIII. 1, 2, 3

Nigrodhārāma, a grove near Kapilavattu in the Sakka

country, M. I. 54. 1; C. X. 1. 1; N. 17. 1, 22. 1; Pāc. 23. 1, 47. 1, 86. 1; Pāt. 4. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 5. 1, 58. 1; Dhṛp. 296, 334, 363; Mil. 350; A. III. 73. 1

Niddesa, the eleventh book of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 59. It contains a commentary on the Aṭṭhakavagga and Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, *see* Childers s.v. Niddesa and Fausböll's Preface to his edition of the Suttanipāta p. ix. It is ascribed to Sāriputta, Dhṛp. 264. Sometimes it is divided into Mahāniddesa and Cūlaniddesa, Sum. I. 42. It closes with the Khaggavisānasuttaniddesa

Nimi, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as king of Mithilā, Mil. 115, 291; Cariyāp. I. 6; Jāt. I. 45

Niruttimañjūsā, name of a commentary, Gv. 60

Nilavāsī, one of the theras residing at the Kukkuṭārāma in Pāṭaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Nisabha, one of the Aggasāvakas of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhṛp. 131

Nettipakaraṇa, name of a book ascribed to Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 69

Nerañjarā, a river flowing through Magadha, the modern Nilajan; on the bank of the Nerañjarā Gotama was tempted by Māra, Ab. 683; M. I. 1. 1, 15. 6, 20. 15; M. P. S. III. 43; Dhṛp. 118; Jāt. I. 70; S. N. 74; Saṃy. IV. 1. 1, 2, 3. 4; VI. 1. 1, 2; Ud. I. 1-4; II. 1; III. 10; Bv. XXV. 18, 19

Nerupabbata, a mythical mountain in the Himālaya, Mil. 129; Mah. 8; Dīp. III. 8

Nevasaññināsaññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj, S. 41; Sum. D. I. 3. 5

Nyāsapakaraṇa, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Pakudha Kaccāyana, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; Sām. Ph. S. 113 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 5; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198, 250

Paṅkadhā, a village in the Kosala country, A. III. 90. 1

Paccayasamgaha, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 71

Paccarī, name of one of the principal collections of aṭṭhakathās ; it got its name from the raft on which the author sat when he composed it ; it was divided into Mahāpaccarī and Cūlapaccarī, Minayeff, Pātimokkha VII., VIII., XV., 87

Pajjunna, a god, Samy. I. 4. 9. 10

Pajjota, king of Ujjenī ; he was cured from jaundice by the great physician Jīvaka Komārabhacca, and sent him as reward a suit of Siveyyaka cloth, which Jīvaka offered to the Buddha, M. VIII. 1. 23 *et seq.* 34 ; *see* Caṇḍapajjota

Pañcaka, a book composed by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Pañcakaṅga, a carpenter who had a conversation with Udāyi, Majjh. I. 396 *seq.*

Pañcagativanṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Pañcasālā, a brāhman village, Dhṛp. 352 ; Samy. IV. 2. 8 ; Mil. 154

Pañcasikha, a Gandharvason. Mahāgovindas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345

Pañcāla, a tribe in the North of India, the neighbours of the Kuru, A. III. 70. 17

Paññattivādā, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dīp. V. 41 ; Mah. 20

Pañcikā, a Pāli grammar on Moggallāna's system, Gv. 62

Paṭācārā, a therī ; she was born at Haṃsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, and as the daughter of King Kiki of Kāsi at the time of the Buddha Kassapa ; in this Buddhuppāda she was the daughter of a merchant at Sāvattthi, Th. II. 112–116 ; Par. Dīp. 187 *seq.* ; Dhṛp. 289, 388 ; A. I. 14. 5 ; Dīp. XVIII. 4

Paṭiyārāma, name of the Thūpārāma at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha ; Smp. 330

Paṭiyāloka, a village, Pāc. 34. 1. 2 ; 66. 1

Paṭisambhidā (maggā), the 12th division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42. 47. It is divided into three vaggas containing ten kathās each, Gv. 61

Paṭṭhānagaṇanānaya, name of a commentary by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64, 74

Paṭṭhānappakaraṇa, one of the Abhidhamma books, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Paṇḍaka, a bhikkhu living in a village near Kosambī; he was found guilty of the second pārājika, Pār. 2. 48. 7

Paṇḍaraṅgā, a sect of brāhmanical ascetics, Smp. 301; Dīp. VIII. 35

Paṇḍava, a rock near Rājagaha, under whose shadow Gotama ate his meal, Jāt. I. 66; S. N. 72; Dh. 118

Paṇḍitakumāraka, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda at Vesālī, A. III. 74. 1

Paṇḍukambalasilā, a rock in the Tāvatisa heaven, Mil. 350

Paṇḍukalohitakā (bhikkhū), followers of Paṇḍuka and Lohitaka, two out of the six so-called Chabbaggiyā bhikkhū, C. I. 1, 6. 8; Jāt. II. 387

Paṇḍukābhaya Paṇḍuvāsa's grandson, the fifth king of Ceylon, Dīp. V. 69, 81; X. 9; XI. 1 *seq.* 12; Mah. 58-61, 64, 65, 67, 203

Paṇḍuputta, an ājīvika, son of a carriage maker, Majjh. I. 31, 32

Paṇḍuvāsa, Vijaya's nephew, the third king of Ceylon, Dīp. IV. 41; X. 2, 7, 8; XI. 8 *seq.*; Mah. 54-58, 61; Smp. 320

Patitṭhāna, a town, S. N. 184 (Is it = Payāgapatitṭhāna?)

Patipūjikā, Mālābhāridevaputta's wife, Dh. 225 *seq.*

Padabhājaniya, a portion of the Vinaya-piṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhanda, Sum. I. 60

Padarūpavibhāvana, a commentary on Nāmarūpapariśeḍa, Gv. 71

Padasādhana, grammatical work of Piyadassi based on the system of Moggallāna

Paduma, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117

Padumavatī, a courtesan at Ujjeni, Pār. Dīp. p. 178

Padumā, Meṇḍaka's wife, Dh. 231

Padumuttara, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117, 127, 251, 267, 328

Papañcasūdanī, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Majjhimanikāya, Gv. 59

Papātapabbata, a hill in the Avanti country, M. V. 13. 1. v. 1. Pavattapabbata Ud. V. 6

Pabbata, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a king at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Jāt. I. 43

Payāgapatiṭṭhāna, a town on the borders of the Ganges (the modern Allahabad), Pār. I. 4.

Payāgā, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Payogasiddhi, a grammatical work by Vanaratana based on the system of Moggallāna

Parantapa, king of Kosambī, father of Udena, Dhṛp. 154

Paramatthakathā, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Abhidhamma, Gv. 59

Paramatthajotikā, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Khuddakapāṭha, Dhammapada, Suttanipāta and Jātaka

Paramatthadīpanī, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Udāna, Itivuttaka, Vimānavatthu, Petavatthu, Thera, and Therīgāthā, Gv. 60

Paramatthamañjūsā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 60

Paramatthavinicchaya, name of a book composed by Anuruddha, Gv. 61, 71

Parābhavasuttanta, the sixth sutta of the Suttanipāta, Mil. 20

Parittā, or Parittaṃ, a collection of texts taken from the Khuddakapāṭha, Aṅguttaranikāya, Saṃyuttanikāya, Suttanipāta, Majjhimanikāya; it is publicly read on certain occasions with a view to warding off the influence of evil spirits, Mil. 150 seq.

Parivārā (soḷasa), the last portion of the Vinayaṭṭhaka, Sum. I. 47

Pasenadi, king of Kosala, a contemporary of the Buddha; his conversion is related in the Daharasutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya; the Sākya tribe belonged to his dominion, M. III. 14; Dhṛp. 212, 231, 257, 291, 328, 355, 401; Pāc. 48. 1; 53. 1; 83. 1; Bhnī S. 2. 1; Bhnī N. 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhnī. Pāc. 41. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Saṃy. III. 1. 1-10; II.

1-10 ; III. 1-5 ; Ambaṭṭhas, *ap.* Grimblot, p. 339, 343 ; Ud. II. 2, 6, 9 ; IV. 8 ; V. 1 ; VI. 2 ; Jāt. IV. 342 *seq.* ; Majjh. I. 149, 231

Pākasāsana, a name of Indra, Ab. 20

Pācīnavamsadāya, name of a park, M. X. 4. 1 *et seq.* ; Dhp. 105

Pāṭalī, a village, Ud. I. 7

Pāṭaligāma and Pāṭaliputta, a town in Magadha, during the reign of Kālāsoka ; shortly before Buddha's death it became the capital, M. VI. 28 ; VIII. 24. 6 ; Mah. 22, 30, 37, 69, 70, 85, 111, 114, 115 ; M. P. S. I. 19 *et seq.* ; Sum. D. I. 1. 4 ; Ud. VIII. 6 ; Dīp. V. 25, 59 ; VI. 18 ; VII. 45 ; XI. 28 ; XV. 6, 87 ; Mah. 22, 30, 37, 69, 70, 85, 111, 114, 115 ; Majjh. I. 349

Pāṭikavagga or Pāṭiyavagga, the third division of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. I. 2, 39

Pāṭheyyakā, the western (Bhikkhus) ; Pāṭheyya is one of the four divisions into which India was divided, and includes the great westerly kingdoms of Kuru, Pañcāla, Maccha, Sūrasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhāra, Kamboja, M. VII. 1. 1 *seq.* ; C. XII. 1. 7, 8 ; 2. 2 *seq.* ; Mil. 331

Pātāla, the infernal regions, Saṃy. I. 5. 4 ; Mil. 286

Pātimokkha, a collection of the precepts contained in the Vinaya ; it has two divisions, the Bhikkhupātim° and the Bhikkhunīpāt°, Tevijja S. I. 49 ; Ākaṅkheyya S. 1 ; Sum. I. 47 (ubhayāni Pātimokkhāni). It was read twice a month in every monastery, A. II. 4. 5, 17. 2 ; III. 73. 4

Pātimokkhavisodhanī, name of a commentary by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64

Pāyāsirājañña, name of a prince, Mil. 196

Pāyāsirājā, a king, Grimblot, 346

Pāraṅgā, the country beyond the Ganges, S. N. 32, 47

Pārāyanavagga, the fifth division of the Suttanipāta, Saṃy. XII. 31 ; A. III. 32. 1, 2

Pārikā, a female ascetic, Mil. 123

Pārileyaka, a village near Kosambī, M. X. 4. 6 *et seq.* ; 5. 1 ; Dhp. 105 ; Ud. IV. 5

Pārileyyakavanasaṇḍa, a forest, Jāt. III. 489

Pāvā, a city in the Malla country, near Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 1; M. P. S. IV. 13 *seq.*; Sum. I. 4; S. N. 185; Pāsādhās. *ap.* Grimblot, 348; Ud. I. 1; VIII. 5

Pāveyyakā Mallā, the Mallas of Pāvā, Saṅgītis. *ap.* Grimblot, 349

Pāvārika, a grove at Nālandā, M. P. S. I. 15

Pāvārikambavana, a vihāra built by the seṭṭhī at Pāvāriya Kosambī, Sum. D. VII. 1; Kevattas, *ap.* Gr. 342; Sampaḍānīyas, *ap.* Grimblot, 348

Pāvārikārāma, the same as the last, Dhṛp. 167

Pāvāriya, a seṭṭhī at Kosambī, Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhṛp. 164

Pāsāṇaka cetiya, a shrine in the Magadha country, S. N. 185, 205; Mil. 349

Piṅgalakoccha, a brāhman who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 198 *seq.*

Piṅgiya (māṇava), one of Bāvarī's disciples, S. N. 184, 204, 205, 207, 209; Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dīp. 205

Piṭakattaya, the Holy Scriptures of the Buddhists, Mah. 19, 207, 247, 251, 252, 256

Piṇḍolabhāradvāja, a thera who was guilty of uttarima-nussadhamma, A. I. 14. 1; Ud. IV. 6; Mil. 404; C. V. 8

Pipphaliguhā, a cave near Rājagaha, where Mahākassapa resided, Dhṛp. 183; Ud. I. 6; III. 7

Pipphalivana, a country adjacent to the Malla country, M. P. S. VI. 61

Piyadassi or Piyadassana, an epithet of Asoka, Dīp. VI. 1, 2, 14, 24; XV. 88 *seq.*; XVI. 5

Piyadassi, a thera at the Jeta vihāra, Dīp. XIX. 15; Mah. 171, 173

Piyadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1

Piyā, the oldest daughter of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe; she married Rāma, king of Benares, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Pilakkhaguhā, a cave at Kosambī, Majjh. I. 513

Pilindagāma, *see* Ārāmikagāma

Pilindavaccha, a bhikkhu residing at Rājagaha, who performed great miracles in the presence of King Bimbisāra of Magadha, M. VI. 13 *et seq.*; Pār. 2. 7. 47; N. 23. 1; A. I. 14. 6; Ud. III. 6

Piliyakkha, a king; he killed young Sāma with a poisoned arrow, Mil. 198

Pilotika, a paribbājaka, Majjh. I. 175

Pukkāma, name of a city, Gv. 67, 74

Pukkusa or Pakkusa, a young Mallian, Ālāra Kālāma's disciple; he had a discourse with the Buddha on the road from Kusinārā to Pāvā, M. P. S. IV. 33 *seq.*; Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dīp. 205

Puggalapaññatti, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma Piṭaka; Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Puṇṇa, the slave of the seṭṭhi Meṇḍaka, Dh. 231; A. I. 14. 1

Puṇṇa, a labourer, Mil. 115

Puṇṇa Koḷiyaputta, a farmer who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 387

Puṇṇa Mantāniputta, a convert at Sāvattī, Majjh. I. 146 *seq.*

Puṇṇaka (māṇava), one of Bāvarī's disciples, S. N. 184, 190, 205

Puṇṇaka, Sāriputta's slave, Mil. 291

Puṇṇakapucchā or Po pañha the fourth sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 32. 1

Puṇṇaji, a young man belonging to a seṭṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajjā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. 1. 9. 1, 2

Puṇṇavaddhanakumāra, the son of the seṭṭhi Migāra at Sāvattī; he married Visākhā, the daughter of Dhan-añjaya, Dh. 232

Puṇṇā, Sujātā's slave girl, Jāt. I. 69

Puṇṇā, a therī; she was the daughter of Anāthapiṇḍika's slave girl, Th. II. 236–251; Par. Dīp. 199

Punabbasu, a yakkha, Saṃy. X. 7

Punabbasumitta, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Vipassin, Jāt. I. 94

Puppha, a thera, P. 1. 1 pag. 3

Pupphapura, another name of Pāṭaliputta, Mah. 17, 23, 105, 110; Dīp. XI. 28

Pupphavatī, a town, Cariyāp. I. 7

Pubbakaccāyana, a great physician, Mil. 272

Pubbavideha, one of the four Mahādīpas, A. III. 80. 3

Pubbaseliyā, one of the heterodox sects, which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 55; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuattakathā they belonged to the Andhra country; see Minayeff, Paṭimokkha VIII.

Pubbārāma, a garden at Sāvatti, the residence of the mother of Migāra, C. IX. 1. 1; Dh. 78, 230, 249, 282; S. N. 135; Saṃy. III. 2. 1; VIII. 7; A. II. 4. 6; III. 66. 1; Aggaññas, ap. Grimblot, 348; Ud. II. 9; Majjh. I. 160

Purāṇa, a bhikkhu residing at Dakkhināgiri, C. XI. 1. 11

Purindada = Skt. purandara, "the destroyer of cities," an epithet of Indra, Dh. 96. 185; Saṃy. XI. 2. 3

Pūraṇa Kassapa, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 113 seq.; Sum. D. II. 2; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198

Pekhuniyanattā, an epithet of Rohaṇa q. v., A. III. 66. 1

Petākopadesagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59

Petavatthu, the seventh book of the Khuddakanikāya, treating about disembodied spirits. It was preached by Mahinda to the Princess Anulā, accompanied by 500 women, Mah. 83; Gv. 60

Petavatthuvannaṇā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Petavatthu; it is also called Vimalavāsini, Gv. 60

Pokkharasāti, a brāhman living at Ukkatthā, S. N. 112; Tevijja, S. 1. 2; Ambatthas, ap. Grimblot, p. 339, 343; Sum. D. III. 1. 1, 15

Poṭṭhapāda, a paribbājaka; from him the ninth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimblot p. 342

Poṭṭhila, a thera well versed in the Piṭakas, Dhp. 383 *seq.*

Potaliya, a householder who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 359

Porāṇavamsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 70

Posāla (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 202, 205

Phalagaṇḍa, a bhikkhu, Samy. I. 5. 10 ; II. 3. 4. ; v. 1. Salakaṇṭha, Par. Dīp. 205

Phalikasandāna, one of the theras residing at the Kukkuṭārāma in Pāṭaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Phusatī, King Vessantara's mother, Cariyāp. I. 9

Phussadeva, a thera, P. II. pag. 3

Baka, a brahmā of eminent wisdom and power ; Buddha challenged him and showed that his knowledge was superior to that of Baka, by relating the circumstances of six former births of the brahmā, with which he himself was unacquainted, Jāt. III. 358 *seq.* ; Samy. VI. 14 ; Majjh. I. 328

Bakkula, a thera who cured the Buddhas Anomadassi and Vipassi from their diseases, Mil. 215 *seq.* ; A. I. 14. 4

Badarikārāma, a garden at Kosambī, Pāc. 5. 2

Bandhumatī, a town, Dhp. 308

Bandhula, son of the king of the Mallas of Kusinārā, Dhp. 211, 218 *seq.*, 248 ; Jāt. IV. 148. He went with Pasenadi and Mahāli to Takkaṣilā. He was renowned for his strength. His wife, Mallikā, when pregnant, wished to bathe in the bath of the Licchavi princesses at Vesālī, and realized this wish ; in consequence, the princes attacked Bandhula, but were killed by him

Bahuputta cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship near Vesālī, M. P. S. III. 2 ; Ud. VI. 1

Bahussutakā, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dīp. V. 41 ; Mah. 20 reads Bāhulika

Bārāṇasī, the city of Benares, on the Ganges, Mah. 2, 24, 95 ; Dhp. 114 ; M. I. 6. 6. 10, 30 ; 7. 1 ; 9. 1, 2 ; 14. 1 ; V. 7. 1 ; 8. 1 ; VI. 23, 1 *et seq.* ; 24. 1 ; VIII. 1. 22, 14. 1,

15. 1 ; X. 2. 3 ; Dīp. I. 30, 33, 34 ; III. 16, 38 ; Mah. 2, 24, 95, 171, 180 ; Majjh. I. 170

Bālakaloṇakāragāma, a garden near Kosambī, Dhṛ. 105 ; M. X. 4. 1

Bālacittapabodhanī, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Bālāvatāra, a Pāli grammar, Gv. 62

Bāvārī, a brāhman living on the banks of the Godhāvārī ; he becomes a convert together with his sixteen disciples, S. N. 180 *seq.* Most probably identical with Bavāriya, Sum. D. III. 2. 12

Bāhiya Dārucīriya, a thera living at Suppārakā ; he had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvattthi, and immediately afterwards was killed by a cow ; his corpse was burnt by the bhikkhus, Ud. I. 10 ; Sum. D. II. 65

Bāhukā, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Bāhumatī, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Bāhuraggi, a bhikkhu, Saṃy. I. 5. 10 ; II. 3. 4 ; v. 1.

Bahunandi, Par. Dīp, 205

Bindumatī, a courtesan at Pātālīputta ; she made the Ganges flow backward, Mil. 121 *seq.*

Bindusāra, king of India, Asoka's father, Smp. 299 *seq.*, 321 ; Mah. 21 ; Dīp. V. 101 ; VI. 15

Bimbisāra, king of Magadha ; he was converted by the Buddha at the Latthivana garden, Dhṛ. 119, 130, 143, 231, 336 ; Jāt. I. 82 ; Ud. II. 2 ; Dīp. III. 56, 58 ; Mah. 10, 83, 180 ; M. *passim* ; C. V. 5 ; VI. 3. 11 ; VII. 3. 5

Bilaṅgikabhāradvāja, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 1. 4

Bijaka, Sudinna's son by his former wife ; he was conceived when his father had already been ordained, and therefore the latter became guilty of the first pārājika. Pār. 1. 5. 9

Buddhaghosa, the author of numerous commentaries on the sacred texts ; he was born at the end of the fourth century in the neighbourhood of the great Botree as the son of a brāhman ; he studied under Revata, and composed the Aṭṭhasālinī ; subsequently he went to Ceylon, continued his studies under Saṅghapāli, and wrote the Visud-dhimagga, a cyclopædia of Buddhist theology ; at last he

was appointed by the priesthood to translate all the Sinhalese commentaries into Pāli, Mah. 250 *seq.* ; Gv. 59

Buddhadatta, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 59, 66

Buddhanāga, the author of a commentary on Kaṅkhā-vitaranī, Gv. 61

Buddhadāsa, king of Ceylon, 339-368 A.D., Mah. 243, 246, 247, 256

Buddharakkhita, a thera, P. 1. 1 pag. 3

Buddhavaṃsa, name of a book composed by Kassapa, Gv. 61

Buddhavaṃsa, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47. It contains the lives of the twenty-five Buddhas, of which Gotama is the last

Buli, name of a clan living at Allakappa, M. P. S. VI. 54

Belatṭhakaccāna, a sugar dealer; he met the Buddha on his way from Andhakavinda to Rājagaha, and presented a pot of sugar to each of the bhikkhus who accompanied him; afterwards he became a convert, M. VI. 26

Belatṭhasīsa Ānanda's upajjhāya, M. VI. 9.; VIII. 17; Pāc. 38. 1; Dh. 281

Beluva, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. II. 27; Dh. 357; Majjh. I. 349

Bodhi, a prince who received the Buddha and the fraternity at his palace Kokanada, C. V. 21. Dh. 323 *seq.*; Jāt. IV. 22

Bodhi, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; v. 1. Subodhi Mil. 236

Bodhimanda, Buddha's miraculous throne under the Bodhi tree upon which he attained Buddhahood, Kh. 20; Mah. 250; Dh. 118, 280, 342

Bodhivaṃsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 61, 70

Brahmajālasutta, the first sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Smp. 318

Brahmadatta, king of Kāsi; he murdered King Dīghiti, of Kosala, but afterwards made peace with his son, Dīghāvu,

M. X. 2. 3 *et seq.*; C. XI. 1. 7 (?); Dhṛp. 104, 114, 177, 214, 303; Jāt. *passim*

Brahmadatta, Suppiya's servant, Brahmajāla S. p. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 1, 2, 7

Brahmadatta, name of Devadatta in a former birth, Mil. 203

Brahmā Sahampati, the supreme deity; he was present at the Buddha's birth, and assisted him in his conflict with Māra, S. N. 122 *seq.*; Saṃy. VI. 1. 1-3, 10; 2. 2, 3, 5; XI. 2. 7; Mil. 209 *seq.* He was the first to express his sorrow at the Buddha's death, M. P. S. VI. 15; Jāt. I. 81; M. I. 5. 4 *seq.*, 6. 30, 18; Majjh. I. 169, 459

Brahmāyu, a brāhman, Sum. D. II. 99; III. 2. 12

Bhagu, a celebrated ṛishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Bhagu, a disciple of Buddha, M. VIII. 24, 6; X. 4, 1; C. VII. 1, 4; Dhṛp. 105, 139; Jāt. I. 140; Mil. 107; Majjh. 462

Bhaggā, name of a people, C. V. 21. 1; 22. 1; Pāc. 53. 1; Sekh. 55 *seq.*; P. 8. 1; Majjh. I. 95

Bhaṇḍagāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 1, 4

Bhaṇḍuka, an upāsaka who went with Mahinda to Ceylon, Smp. 319; Dīp. XII. 26, 39, 62, 63; Mah. 77, 80

Bhattā (or Hatthā), one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambatṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Bhadda, a convert at Nāḍika, M. P. S. II. 6

Bhaddakaccā, Gotama's wife, Bv. XXVI. 15. She is generally called Rāhulamātā, q. v.

Bhaddakaccānā, daughter of Amitodana, Gotama's uncle; she married King Paṇḍuvāsa of Ceylon, Mah. 55, 56, 65

Bhaddayānikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dīp. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Bhaddavaggiyā, an Indian tribe, Dīp. I. 34; Mah. 2, 180

Bhaddavatikā, a village, Pāc. 51. 1

Bhaddavatikā, a she-elephant belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, M. VIII. 1. 25 *seq.*; Dhṛp. 160

Bhaddasāla (or Bhaddanāma), one of the companions of Mahinda, Smp. 313 *seq.* 319; Dīp. XII. 12, 38; Mah. 71, 127

Bhaddasāla, a tree in the Rakkhita grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 *et seq.*; Ud. IV. 5

Bhaddasāla, son of a general of Nanda; he had a conflict with King Candagutta, Mil. 292

Bhaddākapilānī, a bhikkhunī; she was insulted repeatedly by Thullanandā, Bhnī S. 3. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 11 *et seq.*, 18. 1, 33. 1, 35. 1; A. I. 14. 5

Bhaddā Kuṇḍalakesā, a therī, A. I. 14. 5; Th. II. 107-111; P. D. 184

Bhaddāli, a therā who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 437 *seq.*

Bhaddiya, king of the Sakyas, one of the first disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 6. 33; C. VII. 1. 3 *et seq.*; Jāt. I. 82, 140; Mil. 107; A. I. 14. 1. At Ud. II. 10 he is called Bhaddiya Kāligodhāyaputta

Bhaddiya (nagara), the capital of the Aṅga kingdom, the residence of the householder Maṇḍaka, M. V. 8. 1. 9. 1; VI. 34; Pār. 1. 10, 17; Dh. 139, 230, 249, 375, 389

Bhadrāvudha, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 200, 205

Bhadrāvudha, a therā, S. N. 209

Bharaṇḍu Kālāma, Buddha's fellow disciple, A. III. 124

Bhallika (or Bhalluka), a merchant who became one of the first lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 4; Jāt. I. 80; A. I. 14. 6

Bhalluka, nephew of Elāra, Mah. 155, 156

Bhātikatissa, king of Ceylon, 131-155 A.D., Dīp. XXII. 18, 20, 30, 31; Mah. 210, 213

Bhāradvāja, a celebrated ṛishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Pāc. 2. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Grimblot, 343; C. V. 8

Bhāradvāja, a young brāhman who had a dispute with his friend Vāsetṭha about the straight path, Tevijja S. I. 3-9; S. N. 112 *seq.*; Mil. 173

Bhāradvājagotta, a brāhman, father of Dhanañjānī, Samy. VII. 1. 2

Bhārukacchaka, a bhikkhu, Pār. I. 10, 22

Bhārukacchakā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Mil. 331; Bhārukacchanagara Par. Dīp. 195. Vijaya stopped there three months on his way to Ceylon, Dīp. IX. 26

Bhikkhaka, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 10

Bhusāgāra, the threshing floor at Ātumā; M. VI. 37. 4; M. P. S. IV. 39 *seq.*

Bhesakaḷāvana, a grove in the Bhagga country, C. V. 21. 1; Pāc. 56. 1; Sekh. 55 *seq.*; Dh. 323; Majjh. I. 95, 332

Bhoganagara, a town near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6. 7

Bhoja, one of the eight brāhmanas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56. At Mil. 236 he is called Subhoja

Makuta-bandhana, a shrine of the Mallas at Kusinārā, where the funeral pile of the Buddha was, M. P. S. VI. 31, 45

Makkhali Gosāla, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8, 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 114 *seq.*; Sum. D. II. 3, 20; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; A. I. 18. 4; III. 135; Majjh. I. 198, 250

Makhādeva, Upacara's son, king of Mithilā, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dīp. III. 33; Mah. 8, 73. When he was 84,000 years old he found his first grey hair, Jāt. I. 137 *seq.* [The Makhādevasutta is the 83rd in the Majjhimanikāya.]

Magadha Southern Behar, M. I. 5. 7; 19. 1, 3; 24, 5, 6, 7; 39. 1; Sum. D. V. 1.; Dh. 186. Saṃy. IX. 4; A. III. 70. 17; Ud. VIII. 6; Dīp. I. 39; IV. 40; V. 5; Mah. 1. 43, 251, 253

Magadhakhetta, M. VIII. 12. 1

Magadhamahāmatta, an epithet of Vassakāra, the minister to King Ajātasattu, Pār. 2. 1. 4

Māgadhaka, an inhabitant of Magadha, M. I. 22. 3 *et seq.*; 24. 5; C. VII. 2. 2

Magha, the name of the god Sakka, when he was a man in a former birth, Dh. 185 *seq.*; Jāt. I. 199; Saṃy. XI. 2. 2, 3

Maṅkura, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29

Maṅgala, name of the Bodhisattva, when he was born as an ascetic at the time of the Buddha Dhammāssī, Jāt. I. 40

Maṅgala, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117

Maṅgalapokkharāṇī, a tank, Dh. 117

Macalagāma, a village in the Magadha country, where Sakka was born, Dh. 186; Jāt. I. 199

Maccha, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Janavasabhas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345

Macchikāsaṇḍa, a village near Sāvātthi, residence of Sudhamma, C. I. 18; 22 *et seq.*; Dh. 262; A. I. 14. 6

Macchikāsaṇḍika, an epithet of Citta, A. I. 14. 6

Majjhantika, a therā; he conferred the Upasampadā ordination upon Mahinda, Smp. 306. He went as an apostle to Cashmere and Candahar, Smp. 314, 316; Dīp. VIII. 2, 4; Mah. 37, 71

Majjhima, a therā who went as an apostle into the Himavant, Smp. 314, 317. He returned to India and was burned under one of the Sānchī topes, Mah. 71, 74; Dīp. VIII. 10

Majjhimaṭṭikā, a commentary to Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63, 73

Majjhimadesa, Central India, the sacred land of Buddhism, Dh. 348. The boundaries are given, M. V. 13, 12; Jāt. I. 49, 80

Majjhimaabhāṇakā, the Majjhimanikāya professors; they included the Cariyāpiṭaka, Apadāna and Buddhavaṃsa in the Khuddakanikāya, and ascribed the whole to the Suttapiṭaka, Sum. I. 42; Mil. 341

Majjhima Nikāya, the second portion of the Suttapiṭaka; it comprises 152 suttas, Sum. I. 40, 47, 58; Gv. 56. It is divided into three parts, the Mūlapaññāsa, the Majjhima-paññāsa, and the Uparipaññāsa

Mañjerika, the palace of the Nāga king, Jāt. I. 72

Maṭṭakūḍali, son of the brāhman Adinnapubbaka at Sāvātthi; he died from jaundice in his sixteenth year, and was reborn in the Tāvatisa heaven; he appeared to his

father, and caused him to join the Buddhist religion, Dh. 93 *seq.*

Maṇidīpa, a commentary to Dvārakathā by Ariyavaṃsa, Gv. 65, 75

Maṇimekhalā, a goddess, Jāt. IV. 17

Maṇisāramañjūsā, a commentary by Ariyavaṃsa, Gv. 65, 75

Maṇḍadīpa, name of the island of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331; Dīp. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 57 *seq.*; XVII. 5; Mah. 93, 94

Maṇḍavya, son of the Rishi Mātāṅga, and a brāhman girl; he was conceived by umbilical attrition, Mil. 123 *seq.*

Maṇḍavya, an ascetic living in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 28

Maṇḍissa or Muṇḍiya, a paribbājaka at Kosambī, Jāliyasutta, *ap.* Grimblot, 341; Sum. D. VII. 1

Maddakucchi, name of a deer park at Rājagaha, M. II. 5. 3, 4; C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Dh. 279; Samy. I. 4. 8; IV. 2. 3; Jāt. IV. 430

Maddī, Vessantara's queen; he gave her away as an alms to a brāhman, Mil. 117, 281; Cariyāp. I. 9; Dh. 245; Jāt. I. 77

Madhuratthavilāsini, Buddhaddatta's commentary on the Buddhavaṃsa, Gv. 60

Madhurasavāhini, a commentary by Ratṭhapāla, Gv. 63, 72

Madhurā, a town in India, A. II. 4. 7; Dīp. III. 21; Mah. 51

Manasākata, a brāhman village in Kosala on the banks of the Aciravatī, Tevijja S. 1. 1; Grimblot, 343

Manorathapūraṇī, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Aṅguttaranikāya, Gv. 59

Manohāra, a commentary by Dhammasenāpati, Gv. 63, 73

Mantin, one of the eight brāhman who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Mandākinī, a lake, M. VI. 20

Mandāra, the western mountain behind which the sun sets, Ab. 606

Mandhātā, Varakalyāna's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Th. II. 486; Par. Dīp. 214; Jāt. II. 310; III. 454 *seq.*; Dīp. III. 5; Mah. 8, 231; Mil. 115, 291; Sum. D. I. 1. 17; II. 1; III. 1. 16

Maricavaṭṭi, a dāgoba and vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon; it was built by King Duṭṭhagāmini 158 B.C., Mah. 159-161, 164, 195, 223

Malaya, a mountainous district in India, Vamsatthapakkasini, *ap.* Oldenberg, Ind. Off. Cat. p. 116 *seq.*

Malaya, a mountainous district in Ceylon, of which Adam's peak is the centre, Mah. 52, 167, 217, 228, 234 *seq.*

Malla, name of a tribe in Hindustan, adjacent to the Sākya; they are divided into Mallas of Pāvā and of Kusi-nārā, according to their respective capitals, M. VI. 36; VIII. 19; C. VII. 1. 1; M. P. S. VI. 23 *et seq.*; Sum I. 3; Dh. 139, 211, 376; Samy. VI. 2. 5; A. III. 70. 17; Dīp. XV. 7; Majjh. I. 238

Malli, a Malla woman, C. X. 12

Mallikā, wife of Bandhula q. v., Dh. 218, 248 *seq.*; Jāt. IV. 148

Mallikā devī, a flower-girl, Pāc. 53. 1; 83. 1. 2; Dh. 317; Samy. III. 1. 8, 2, 6; Mil. 115, 291; Potṭhapādas, *ap.* Grimblot, 342; Ud. V. 1. She offered some sour gruel to the Buddha and on the same day became chief queen to King Pasenadi of Kosala, Jāt. III. 405 *seq.*; IV. 437

Masakkasāra, Indra's city, Ras. 16

Mahallaka Nāga, Gajabāhu's father-in-law, king of Ceylon, 125-131; Dīp. XXII. 15, 18, 29, 30; Mah. 224

Mahā aṭṭhakathā, the oldest and most important of the commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, brought, according to tradition, to Ceylon by Mahinda who translated it into Singhalese, Pāt. VII; Sum. D. II. 40, 42

Mahākaccāna, one of the Thera bhikkhus, M. V. 13; X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Dh. 204, 282; A. II. 4. 6, 7; Ud. I. 5; V. 6; VII. 8; Majjh. I. 110

Mahākappina, one of the Thera bhikkhus; the Buddha appeared to him in the deer park of Maddakucchi and en-

gaged him to go to the Uposatha service, M. II. 5 ; X. 5, 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Sum. D. III. 1. 1 ; Dh. 272 ; Samy. VI. 1. 5 ; A. I. 14. 4 ; Ud. I. 5

Mahākassapa, or simply Kassapa a famous apostle of Buddha, president of the first council, M. 1, 74 ; II. 12. 1 ; VIII. 21. 1 ; X. 5. 6 ; C. XI. 1. 1 *et seq.* ; Dh. 183, 254, 257, 281 ; S. 6. 1 ; M. P. S. VI. 36 *seq.* ; Smp. 283 *seq.* ; A. I. 14. 1 ; III. 90. 4 *seq.* ; Sum. I. 1 *seq.* ; D. I. 1. 1 *seq.* ; II. 65, 99 ; III. 1 ; Samy. VI. 1. 5 ; Ud. I. 5 ; II. 8 ; III. 7 ; Mah. 11, 14, 20, 42, 185 ; Majjh. I. 212

Mahākoṭṭhita, one of the Thera bhikkhus ; he had a conversation with Sāriputta about the Puggalas, M. X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; A. I. 14. 3 ; III. 21 ; Dīp. IV. 5 ; V. 9 ; Ud. I. 5 ; Majjh. I. 292

Mahākosala, King Pasenadi's father and King Bimbisāra's father-in-law, Jāt. II. 237, 403

Mahāgovinda, *see* Mandhātā

Mahācunda, one of the Thera bhikkhus, M. X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Ud. I. 5

Mahācūla, Khallātanāga's son, king of Ceylon, 76-62 B.C., Dīp. XX. 22-23, 31 ; Mah. 202, 203, 208, 209

Mahāṭikā, a commentary to Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63

Mahātiṭṭha, the modern Mantota near Manaar in Ceylon, Mah. 51, 155, 217

Mahāthūpa, the great Dāgoba built by King Duṭṭhagāmiṇi at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, 157 B.C., Mah. 88-165, 168-171, 193-195, 200-203, 211, etc. ; Dīp. XIX. 2, 10

Mahādāthika Mahānāga, king of Ceylon, 9-21 A.D. ; he built a great thūpa at Ambatthala, Dīp. XXI. 31-33 ; Mah. 210, 213, 215

Mahādīpanī, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Mahādeva, a disciple of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330 ; Mah. 90 ; Dīp. XV. 38, 43 ; XVII. 25

Mahādeva, a therā ; he conferred the pabbajjā ordination on Mahinda, Smp. 306 ; he went as an apostle to Mahisakamaṇḍala, Smp. 314, 316 ; Dīp. VII. 25 ; VIII. 5 ; Mah. 37, 71

Mahādhammarakkhita, a therā, who went as an apostle to Mahāratt̐ha, Smp. 314, 317; Dīp. VIII. 8; Mah. 33, 34, 71, 74. According to Mah. 34 he ordained Tissakumāra, Asoka's brother

Mahānāga, King Devānampiyatissa's brother; persecuted by the queen who wanted to poison him he fled to Rohana in the south of Ceylon, and founded there the kingdom of Māgama, Dīp. XI. 6; XVII. 75; Mah. 82, 97, 130

Mahānāma of the Sākya tribe, one of the first converts; he provided the bhikkhus with medicine for four months, M. I. 6. 36; C. VII. 1. 1; Pāc. 47. 1; Jāt. I. 82; A. I. 14. 6; III. 73. 1, 124; Dīp. I. 32. His natural daughter was Vāsabhakkhattiyā, whom he gave in marriage to the King of Kosala, Dhṛ. 216 *seq.*; Jāt. IV. 144 *seq.*; Majjh. I. 354

Mahānāma, author of Saddhammapakāsanī, Gv. 61

Mahānāma, the author of the Mahāvamsa, Ab. 587; he was the uncle of King Dhātusena of Ceylon (459-477 A.D.); Gv. 61, 66

Mahāniruttigandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59

Mahānissara, a commentary by Ariyavamsa, Gv. 65

Mahāpajāpatī Gotamī, sister of Māyā, the Buddha's mother; as Māyā died very soon after the birth of her son, Mahāpajāpatī nursed and educated him; at her instigation he established an especial order of female mendicants, M. X. 5. 7; C. X. 1. 1 *et seq.*; XI. 1. 9; N. 17. 1; Pāc. 23. 2; Bhnī Pāc. 5. 1; Mil. 240 *seq.*; A. I. 14. 5; Dīp. XVIII. 8

Mahāpaṭhavī, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a monkey, Mil. 201

Mahāparinibbānasutta, the sixteenth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 408; Dhṛ. 349

Mahāmaṅgalasuttanta, the sixteenth sutta of the Suttanipāta, Mil. 20; Mah. 181. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura

Mahāmāyā, Gotama's mother, Jāt. I. 52, *see* Māyādevī

Mahāmunda, one of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12

Mahārakkhita, a thera, who went as an apostle to the Yona country, Smp. 314, 317; Dīp. VIII. 9; Mah. 71, 74

Mahāratṭha, the ancient seat of the Mahrattas at the sources of the Godāvarī, Mah. 71. 74; Smp. 314; Dīp. VIII. 8. It was converted to Buddhism by the thera Mahā-dhammarakkhita who preached the Nārada-kassapajātaka

Mahāli, a Licchavi prince at Vesālī, Dh. 184, 211, 219; Samy. XI. 2. 3; Jāt. IV. 148 *seq.*; Sum. D. VI. 2, 11, 12

Mahāvagga, one of the divisions of the Vinayapīṭaka, s. Khandhakā

Mahāvagga, the second division of the Dīghanikāya; it contains 9 suttas, Sum. I. 2, 39

Mahāvajirabuddhi, the author of a commentary called Vinayagaṇḍhi, Gv. 60, 66

Mahāvamsa, a history of Ceylon, written in Pāli by Mahānāma in the fifth century, A.D., Gv. 70

Mahāvana, a grove at Vesālī, M. VI. 30. 6; C. V. 13. 3; VI. 5. 1; X. 1. 2; XII. 1. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Pār. 1. 4, 5, 6, 10, 19 *seq.*, 3. 1. 1, 4. 1. 1 *seq.*; N. 12. 1; Pāc. 8. 1; 33. 1, 40. 1, 41. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 52. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Sum. D. VI. 1; Dh. 346, 391, 395; Samy. I. 4. 7, 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; XI. 2. 3; Majjh. I. 108

Mahāvaruṇa, a thera who conferred the Pabbajjā ordination upon Nigrodha, Bindusāra's grandson, Smp. 302

Mahāvihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, built by King Devānampiyatissa 306 B.C.; the Sinhalese Aṭṭhakathā on which the Mahāvamsa is based, was composed in the Mahāvihāra, Mah. 122-125, 207, 219, 224, 225, 233-238, 252. The monastery was destroyed by King Mahāsena under the influence of the Thera Saṅghamitta, Sum. I. 1; Dh. 78; Jāt. I. 85

Mahāsaṅgītikā or Mahāsaṅghikā, a sect opposed to the Vajjiputtakā at the Council of Vesālī, Dīp. V. 31, 32, 39, 42; Mah. 20. The Mahāvastu is said to be a book belonging to the Mahāsaṅghika school (and especially to the Lokotaravādi branch), see Senart's ed. p. 2

Mahāsatipatṭhānasutta, the twenty-second sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; II. 65

Mahāsattthivassa, a therā, Sum. D. IV. 22

Mahāsamayasuttanta, the twentieth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, a discourse held by the Buddha at Kapilavatthu; it was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181; Mil. 20, 350

Mahāsammata, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. II. 311; III. 454; Sum. D. I. 1. 17; III. 1. 16; Dīp. III. 3; Mah. 8

Mahāsāgara, a king of Uttaramadhurā, Jāt. IV. 79

Mahāsāgara, name of the Mahāmegha garden at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Mah. 93, 95

Mahāsārapakasīnī, name of a commentary, Gv. 75

Mahāsāla, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 4

Mahāsālā, a town lying East of Majjhimadesa, beyond Kajaṅgala, M. V. 13. 12; Jāt. I. 49 reads Mahāsālo

Mahāsīmā, a commentary on Subodhalaṅkāra by Vācīsara, Gv. 71

Mahāsīva, a therā, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Sum. D. II. 65; Smp. 314; Mah. 127

Mahāsudassana, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as king of Kusāvatī, Jāt. I. 45

Mahāsudassanajātaka, the ninety-fifth Jātaka

Mahāsudassanasutta, the seventeenth Sutta of the Dīghanikāya

Mahāsena, a god who was reborn in the womb of the Brāhman Soṇuttara's wife, and was then called Nāgasena, Mil. 6 *seq.*

Mahāsena, Goṭhābhaya's son, king of Ceylon, 275–302 A.D.; under the influence of the Thera Saṅghamitta, and the minister Sona he destroyed the Mahāvihāra and expelled the priesthood, Dīp. XXII. 66, 75; Mah. 233, 234, 238

Mahimsāsaka, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta of Benares, Dh. 303; Jāt. I. 127; *see* Candakumāra

Mahimsāsakā, a school opposed to the Vajjiputtakas; it was the first which branched off from the orthodox or Theravāda school, Dīp. V. 45, 47

Mahinda, the son of Asoka, the apostle who converted Ceylon to Buddhism, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Dhp. 128; Smp. 305 *seq.* 319. He was born at Vedisanagara in Ujjeni while his father was sub-king of that province; he was ordained when twenty years old; twelve years later he went to Ceylon; he died sixty years old at the Cetiyapabbata in the eighth year of King Uttiya's reign, Mah. 36, 37, 39, 71, 76, 77, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90-92, etc.; Dīp. I. 27; V. 82 *seq.*; VI. 17 *seq.*; VII. 18 *seq.* etc.

Mahiyaṅga, a division in the south-east of Ceylon, the modern Bintenne, Mah. 3, 4, 104, 150, 228

Mahisamaṇḍala, the most southerly settlement of the Āryans in India, south of the Godāvāri, Mah. 71, 73; Smp. 314; it was converted to Buddhism by the therā Mahādeva, Dīp. VIII. 5

Mahī, a great river in India, C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.*; S. N. 3; Ud. V. 1; Mil. 20

Mahosadha, name of the Bodhisattva in a former birth, Jāt. I. 53

Māgandiya, name of a brāhman in the Kuru country, Dhp. 153, 162; S. N. 157; Mil. 313. He had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 502 *seq.* He was swallowed by the earth for reviling the Buddha

Māgandiyā, his daughter, wife of King Udena; her father wanted to give her in marriage to the Buddha, but the latter refused, Dhp. 162 *seq.*, 169 *seq.*

Māgha (māṇava), a young man who had a conversation with the Buddha, S. N. 86 *seq.*

Māgha, an angel, Saṃy. II. 1. 3

Māṇavagāmika, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 10; Mil. 242

Mātaṅga, a caṇḍāla of the Sopāka caste, S. N. 24

Mātaṅga, a ṛishi, Mil. 123

Mātaṅgārāñña, a forest, Mil. 130; Majjh. 378

Mātali, the charioteer of Indra, Dhp. 194: Jāt. I. 202 *seq.*; Saṃy. XI. 1. 4, 6; 2. 8, 9, 10; Mahāsamayas, *ap.* Grimblot, 285

Mātikatthadīpanī, a commentary to Sīmālaṅkāra, Gv. 64

Mātikā, a portion of the Vinaya-piṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Mātuposaka, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 9

Mātulā, a village in the Māgadha country, Cakkavatti-sihanādas, *ap.* Grimblot, p. 347

Mādhuraka, inhabitant of Madhurā, a town in India, Mil. 331

Mānatthadda, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 5

Māyā(devī), Gotama's mother, Bv. XXV. 21 ; XXVI. 13, *see* Mahāmāyā

Māra, the Tempter, the spirit of Evil, M. I. 6. 30, 11. 2, 13. 2 ; C. XI. 1. 9 ; M. P. S. III. 4, 43 ; Sum. D. I. 7 ; II. 40 ; Dhp. 118, 160, 164, 197, 210, 254, &c. ; Saṃy. II. 3. 10 ; IV. 1. 1-10, 2. 1-10, 3. 1-5, 5. 1-10 ; VIII. 8 ; Mil. 156 ; Majjh. I. 155

Mārakāyikā devatā, Pār. 3. 1

Māras, three, Sum. D. I. 1. 7

Mālābhārī, an angel, Dhp. 225

Māluṅkyāputta, a thera who had a conversation with the Buddha, Mil. 144 ; Majjh. I. 426 *seq.*

Māhissatī, name of a city, S. N. 184

Migalaṇḍika, a samaṇakuttaka who killed a great many bhikkhus, Pār. III. 1

Migāra, a seṭṭhī at Sāvatti, father of Punavaḍḍhana, Dhp. 232 *seq.* He was an adherent of the Nigaṇṭha sect, but was converted to Buddhism by his daughter-in-law Visākhā

Migāramātā, *see* Visākhā, S. N. 135 ; Saṃy. III. 2. 1 ; VIII. 7 ; A. III. 66. 1, 67. 1 ; Ud. II. 9 ; V. 5 ; VI. 1 ; VIII. 8 ; Majjh. I. 160

Migāranattā, an epithet of Sālha, q. v. A. III. 66. 1

Mittavindaka, a merchant's son living at Benares at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Jāt. IV. 1

Mittā, a therī belonging to the Sakya family of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 31. 32 ; Par. Dīp. 178

Mithilā, the capital of the Videhas, Makhādeva's residence, Ab. 199 ; Mah. 9 ; Jāt. I. 137 ; Dīp. III. 9, 29, 35 ; Cariyāp. I. 5 ; Bv. XXVIII. 11

Milakkha, or Milakkhuka, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, the Mlecchas, Th. I. 88 ; Sum. D. II. 40

Milindapañha, a Pāli book containing the discussion between Menander king of the Yonakas and the Buddhist sage Nāgasena ; Gv. 65, 75

Missakapabbata, a mountain in Ceylon, where the Apostle Mahinda met the king Devānampiyatissa, Smp. 319. ; Dīp. XII. 28, 37 *seq.* ; XIV. 56. ; Mah. 77, 78, 84, 106, 213, 225, 237, 240

Mukhamattadīpanī, name of a commentary by Vimāla-buddhi, Gv. 60, 70

Mukhamattasāra, a commentary by Guṇasāgara, Gv. 63, 73

Mucalinda, name of a tree and of a Nāga king, M. I. 3 ; 4. 1 ; Ud. II. 1

Mucalindadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavanta, Sum. D. II. 20

Muñjakesi, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, Dh. 160

Muṭasīva, father of Devānampiyatissa, king of Ceylon, 367-307 B.C., Smp. 318 ; Dīp. V. 82 ; XI. 5 *seq.* 12, 13 ; XII. 42 ; XVII. 75, 77 ; XVIII. 48 ; Mah. 67, 76

Mūlaṭikā, a commentary on the Abhidhamma by Ānanda, Gv. 60

Mūlapariyāyasutta, the first sutta of the Majjhima-nikāya, Sum. I. 47, 58 ; Jat. II. 259

Mūlasikkhā, a compendium of the Vinaya, Gv. 61, 62

Meghavaṇṇa (Abhaya), minister to King Mahāsena of Ceylon ; he rebuilt the Mahāvihāra destroyed by Mahāsena, Mah. 235 *seq.*

Meghavana, a garden in Ceylon, where Buddha plunged himself in meditation, Dīp. II. 61, 64 ; XIII. 18 *seq.* ; XVIII. 15, 23, 74, etc. In the Mahāvamsa it is generally called Mahāmegha, 67, 68, 84, 85, 88, 97, 98, etc. Later on it was given as residence to Mahinda, and was called Tissārāma, q. v.

Meghiya, a personal attendant of the Buddha, Ud. IV. 1

Mejjhārāñña, a forest, Mil. 130 ; Majjh. 378

Meṇḍaka, a householder, gifted with supernatural power,

living at Bhaddiyanāgara; he provided the Buddha and the fraternity with food and fresh milk while they were staying at Bhaddiya, M. VI. 34; Dhṛp. 230, 375. He was the father of Dhanañjaya, and grandfather of Visākhā

Mettagū (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 191, 205. He became a convert

Mettiyabhummajakā (bhikkhū), the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, two among the six leaders of the notorious Chabbaggiya bhikkhus; they twice raised against Dabba the Mallian a groundless charge of breach of morality, C. IV. 4. 5 *et seq.*; V. 20; S. 8. 1, 9. 1; Pāc. 13. 1, 2; Jāt. II. 387

Mettiyā, a nun; at the instigation of the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, she brought a false accusation against Dabba the Mallian that he had defiled her, C. IV. 4. 8 *et seq.*; S. 8. 1, 9. 1

Metteyya, the future Buddha, who will come 5000 years after Gotama, Mah. 199, 252, 258; Mil. 159

Medhamkara, author of Jinacarita, Gv. 62, 72

Moggallāna, one of the chief disciples of the Buddha, he and his friend Sāriputta were followers of the paribbājaka Sañjaya, and were then converted by Assaji at Rājagaha; he is generally called Mahāmoggallāna; he was murdered at the instigation of the Nigaṇṭhas, in the Kālasilā forest, M. I. 23, 24, VI. 20; C. I. 18. 1; V. 8. 1, 34. 2; VII. 2, 2; 4. 2; IX. I; Dhṛp. 125, 135, 298, 365; Sum. D. II. 65, 99; S. N. 121; Samy. VI. 1. 5, 9, 10; VIII. 10; Mil. 186 *seq.*, 417; A. I. 14. 1; II. 12. 1; Jāt. I. 391; Ud. I. 5; III. 5; IV. 4: V. 5

Moggallāna, brother of Kassapa I., the paricide king of Ceylon; he succeeded him and reigned 495-513 A.D., Mah. 259

Moggallāna, a celebrated Pāli grammarian who flourished in the twelfth century, Gv. 61, 70

Moggallāna, author of the Abhidhānappadīpikā, Gv. 62, 71

Moggaliputta Tissa, the president of the third Council, Mil. 3; Dīp. V. 57 *seq.*; VII. 16, 23 *seq.*, 39 *seq.*, VIII. 1;

Smp. 295 *seq* ; Mah. 26, 28, 33, 34, 39, 40, 73, 112, 240. He was the pupil of theas Candavajjī and Siggava. When Asoka was in distress because his minister had killed a great many bhikkhus, he sent for Moggaliputta Tissa, and requested him to settle the religious conflict

Mogharāja (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples ; he became afterwards a therā, S. N. 184, 203, 205 ; Mil. 412 ; A. I. 14. 4

Moraparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Moriya, a clan living at Pippalivana, adjacent to the Mallas, M. P. S. VI. 61 *seq.* : Dīp. VI. 19 ; Mah. 21, 254. Candagutta was a Moriya, Bv. XXVIII. 4

Moliyaphagga, a bhikkhu who kept company with the bhikkhunis and was blamed by the Buddha for this reason, Majjh. I. 122

Moliyasīvakasutta, the thirty-fifth sutta of the Samyuttanikāya, Mil. 137

Molinī, the name of Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15

Mohavicchedanī, name of a book by Kassapa, Gv. 60, 70

Yatthālakatissa, Mahānāga's son, king of Māgama, Mah. 97, 130

Yaññadatta, son of King Kosambika, Jāt. IV. 30

Yama, the god of death, Dhp. 42, 368 ; Samy. 1. 4. 3 ; A. III. 35. 1, 2

Yāmā devā, "the earth-inhabiting devas," M. I. 6. 30 ; Samy. V. 7 ; A. III. 80. 3

Yamaka, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma Piṭaka, Sum. I. 41, 47 ; Mil. 12

Yamunā, the river Jumna, Ab. 682 ; C. IX. 1. 3 *et. seq.* ; Mil. 70 ; Ud. V. 5.

Yamataggi = Jamadagni, one of the six ṛishis, M. VI. 35. 2 ; Tevijja S. I. 13

Yameḷutekulā, Yameḷu and Tekula, two brothers, brāhmanas by birth, who wanted to put the sacred doctrine into Sanskrit verse, but were rebuked by the Buddha, C. V. 33. 1

Yasa, son of Kakaṇḍaka, took a principal part at the council of Vesālī, C. XII 1. 1 *et. seq.*; 2. 1 *et. seq.*; Smp. 293, 312; Dīp. V. 23; Mah. 15-19, 42

Yasa, son of a seṭṭhi at Benares, the sixth convert; his father, mother, and wife became the first lay-disciples, M. 1. 7 *et. seq.*; Dhp. 119, 127; Jāt. I. 82

Yasavasanta, father of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131

Yasoja, a bhikkhu, M. VI. 33. 5; Ud. III. 3

Yasodharā, the wife of Gotama before he became Buddha, Ab. 336; *see* Rāhulamātā

Yasodharā, mother of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131

Yugandharapabbata, a mountain in the Himālaya where Assagutta assembled the priests from Rakkhītatala, Mil. 6

Yogavinicchaya, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 68

Yona, or Yavana (raṭṭha) Bactria, Mil. 327; Sum. D. II. 40; Ass. S. 10; Dīp. VIII. 9; Mah. 71, 73, 74, 171. It was converted to Buddhism by the therā Mahārakkhita, who preached the Kālakārāmasuttanta, Smp. 314

Yonakadhammarakkhita, one of the theras present at the third Council; he went as an apostle to Aparantaka, Smp. 314, 316; Dīp. VIII. 7; Mah. 71

Rakkhita, a therā who went as an apostle to Vanavāsī Smp. 314, 316; Dīp. VIII. 6; Mah. 71, 73

Rakkhitatala, a locality in the Himalaya, Mil. 6 *seq.*

Rakkhitavanasaṇḍa, a grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 *et seq.*; Dhp. 105, 406; Ud. IV. 5

Ragā, one of Māra's daughters, S. N. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164

Raṭṭhapāla, author of Madhurasavāhinī, Gv. 63. 67

Raṭṭhapāla, a therā; he was the son of a brāhman at Tullakotita, Th. I. 793; S. VI. 1. 5; A. I. 14. 3

Raṭṭhapālasutta, the 82nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya

Ratanasutta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150; Sum. I. 59; D. III. 1. 5

Rattapāṇi, son of a washerman, Majjh. I. 385

Rathakāradaḥa, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavanta, Sum. D. II. 20

Rammaka, a brāhman, Majjh. I. 160

Rammanagara, the residence of the Buddha Dīpaṅkara, Jāt. I. 11, 26 ; IV. 119

Rammavati, the residence of the Buddha Kondañña, Jāt. I. 30

Rājagaha, the capital of Māgadha, where the first Council was held, M. I. 22. 1, 2, 13 ; 23. 1 *seq.*, 28. 2, 30. 1, 49. 1, 53, 54 ; II. 1. 1, 5. 3, 12. 1, 17, 18 ; III. 1, 5 ; V. 1, 3, 7 ; VI. 15. 1, 16. 1, 17. 1, 7, 8, 20, 22, 23, 26-28, 34-9 ; VIII. 1 *seq.* 8, 13, 21 *seq.*, 28, 35, 12, 13, 24 ; C. *passim* ; A. III. 64. 1 ; Ud. I. 6 ; III. 6, 7 ; IV. 3, 9 ; V. 3, 8 ; VI. 8 ; VIII. 9 ; Dīp. III. 9, 30, 52 ; XIII. 10 ; Mah. 8, 12, 29, 171, 185, 240 ; Pār. N. Pāc. *passim*

Rājagiriya, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 54 ; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuattṭhakathā they belonged to the Andhra country. See Minayeff, Pātimokkha VIII.

Rājāyatana, name of a tree ; at its foot Gotama met the merchants Tapussa and Bhallika, M. I. 4. 1, 2 ; 5. 1

Rāma, one of the eight brāhmanas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236

Rāma, king of Benares ; he married Piya, the eldest daughter of the third Okkāka of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 ; in the Mahāvastu, p. 353, he is called Kola

Rāma, father of Buddha's teacher Uddaka, Jāt. I. 66 ; Majjh. I. 165 *seq.*

Rāma, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.*

Rāmagāma, a town on the Ganges, M. P. S. VI. 55, 63 ; Bv. XXVIII. 3 ; Mah. 184, 185 ; see Vyagghapajja

Rāhu, an Asura, who is supposed to cause eclipses by taking the sun and moon into his mouth, Jāt. I. 27 ; III. 364 ; Sum. D. I. 24 ; IV. 6 ; S. N. 82 ; Samy. II. 1. 9, 10

Rāhumukha, Mil. 358

Rāhula, Gotama's son ; he received the pabbajjā ordination from Sāriputta, M. I. 54, 55 ; X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; Pāc. 5. 2, 29. 1 ; Mah. 9 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 5 ; II. 65 ; Dh. 117, 135, 147, 313 ; Jāt. 1. 60 ; S. N. 60 ; Mil. 384, 388, 410, 413 ; A. I. 14. 3 ; Dīp. III. 47 ; Bv. XXVI. 15 ; Majjh. I. 414 *seq.*

Rāhulamātā, Rāhula's mother, Gotama's wife ; she is generally called by this name in the Piṭaka texts, only Bv. XXVI. 15 she is called Bhaddakaccā ; in later texts we find her name given as Yasodharā ; she was born on the same day with Gotama, M. I. 54 ; Jāt. I. 54, 60

Rāhulovādasuttanta, a discourse addressed by Buddha to his son = Majjhimanikāya 147 ; Saṃyuttanikāya XXXIV. 120. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181. It treats of Rāhula's obtaining Arahatship. At Sum. D. I. 1. 5 a distinction is made between Mahārāhulovādasutta and Cūlarāhulovādasutta, Mil. 20, 349

Rūpanandā, a therī ; from Dh. 313 *seq.* it seems that she was a younger sister of the Buddha, but this is confirmed by no other text ; at Th. II. 82-86 she is simply called Nandā

Rūpasārī, a brāhmaṇī, Upatissa's mother, Dh. 120

Rūpārūpavibhāga, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 62, 71

Rūpasiddhi, a book composed by Dīpaṃkara, Gv. 60

Revata, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117 ; Mah. 1

Revata, one of the Thera bhikkhus who took a prominent part in the second Council, M. VIII. 31. 1 ; X. 5. 6 ; C. I. 18. 1 ; XII. 1. 9, *et seq.*, 2. 1 *et seq.* ; Pāc. 29. 1 ; Sum. D. II. 65 ; Dh. 366 ; A. I. 14. 2 ; Smp. 294 ; Ud. I. 5 ; Dīp. IV. 49 ; V. 22 ; Mah. 16-19 ; Majjh. I. 462

Roja, the Malla, a friend of the disciple Ānanda, provided potherbs and meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhus, M. VI. 36 ; VIII. 19 ; Jāt. II. 231

Roja, son of King Mahāsammata, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 ; Jāt. II. 311 ; III. 454.

In the Mahāvastu (ed. Senart, p. 348) he is called Rava, Dīp. III. 4 ; Mah. 8

Rohaṇa, a brāhman, grandson of Pekhuniya, A. III. 66

Rohaṇa, a thera, Nāgasena's teacher, Mil. 7 *seq.*

Rohaṇa, a Sākya prince, Bhaddakaccānā's brother, Dīp. X. 6 ; Mah. 57

Rohaṇa, the southern part of Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3 ; Smp. 313 ; Dīp. XVIII. 23, 40 ; XXII. 16 ; Mah. 57, 130, 138, 148, 254, 256

Rohiṇī, a river dividing the Sākya and Koliya countries ; it joins the Rapti at Goruckpore, Dh. 351 ; Th. I. 529

Rohiṇī, a therī, Th. II. 290

Rohitassa, a ṛishi, Samy. II. 3. 6

Rohitassa, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 6

Lakuṇṭakabhaddiya, a thera who killed his father and mother, Dh. 273, 378, 389 ; A. I. 14. 1 ; Ud. VII. 1, 2, 5

Lakkhaṇa, a thera living together with Mahāmoggallāna on the Gijjhakūṭa, Pār. IV. 9. 1 *seq.*

Lakkhaṇa, one of the eight brāhmins who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236

Lakkhaṇa, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 *seq.*

Lakkhaṇasuttanta, the twenty-ninth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 405

Laṅkādīpa, the island of Ceylon, Mah. 2, 3, 67, etc., Dīp. *passim* ; Smp. 334 *seq.*

Lajjitissa, king of Ceylon 119–109 B.C., Dīp. XX. 9 *seq.* ; Mah. 201 *seq.*

Laṭṭhivanuyyāna, a bambu forest lying south-west of Rājagaha, M. I. 22. 1, 2 ; Dh. 119 ; Jāt. 1. 84

Lambakaṇṇa, name of a royal family in Ceylon, Mah. 228

Lāla, an ancient kingdom in India ; its capital was Sihapura, where Vijaya was born, Dīp. IX. 5 ; Mah. 43, 46, 47

Lāludāyi, a thera who came into conflict with Dabba Mallaputta on account of the distribution of the food-tickets, Dh. 317 *seq.* ; Jāt. I. 123 *seq.*

Lingatthavinicchaya, a commentary, Gv. 65

Lingatthavivaṇṇanā, a commentary by Subhūta Candana, Gv. 63

Licchavi, name of a race of Indian princes living at Vesālī, M. VI. 30 ; 31. 1 ; C. V. 20 ; Dh. 360 ; M. P. S. II. 18 *seq.* ; VI. 52 ; Sum. D. VI. 2. *seq.* ; A. III. 74, 1 ; Majjh. I. 228

Līnatthapakāsinī, a commentary to the Dīghanikāya by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60, 62, 72

Līnatthavaṇṇanā, a commentary to the Abhidhamma by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60

Lumbinīvana, a grove between Kapilavatthu and Devadaha, where Gotama was born, Jāt. I. 52, 54

Lumbineyya janapada, see the last. S. N. 128 (the MS. has Lampuneyya)

Lokadīpakasāra, a commentary by Medhakkara, Gv. 64, 74

Lokapaññatti, a commentary, Gv. 62, 72

Lokupatti, a commentary by Aggapaṇḍita, Gv. 64, 74

Lomasakassapa, a ṛishi who performed great austerities. Sakka frightened caused the king of Benares to send his daughter Candavatī and request the ṛishi to offer a sacrifice ; this was done, but when he lifted up the knife to slay the elephant, the beast cried out, and the ṛishi fled to the forest, Jāt. III. 514 *seq.* ; Mil. 219

Lohapasāda, the brazen palace in Anurādhapura in Ceylon, built by King Devānampiyatissa, Mah. 101, 161-165, 195, 200, 202, etc. ; Dīp. XIX. 1

Lohicca, a brāhman ; from him the twelfth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimblot, 343

Vakkali, a therā, A. I. 14. 2 ; S. N. 209

Vaggumudā, a river in the Vajjī country, Ud. III. 3

Vaggumudātīriyā bhikkhū, certain bhikkhus who were guilty of the uttarimanussadhamma, C. XI. 1. 7 ; Dh. 395

Vaṅka or Vaṅkatapabbata, a mountain, Cariyāp. I. 9

Vaṅkahāra (janapada), name of a country where the therī Cāpā was born, Par. Dīp. 203, 205

Vaṅkanāsika Tissa Vasabha's son, king of Ceylon 110–113 A.D., *Dīp.* XXII. 27, 28; *Mah.* 223

Vaṅga, Bengal, *Mil.* 359; *A.* III. 70. 17; *Mah.* 43–45; *Dīp.* IX. 2

Vaṅgantaputta, *see* Upasena

Vaṅgīsa, a therā, *Sum.* D. II. 39; *Dhp.* 433; *S.* N. 61, 78; *Samy.* VIII. 1–12; *Mil.* 390; *A.* I. 14. 3; *Th.* I. 1209–1213, 1227–1245; *Dīp.* IV. 4; *V.* 8

Vaccha, a paribbājaka, *A.* III. 57; *Sum.* D. II. 20

Vacchagotta, a paribbājaka at Ekapuṇḍarika who had a conversation with the Buddha, *Majjh.* I. 481 *seq.*

Vacchāyana, *see* Pilotika

Vajiva, an ācariya, *Gv.* 74

Vajirā, a nun at Sāvatti; she was tried by Māra, *Samy.* V. 10; *Mil.* 28

Vajirā, a city, King Purindada's residence, *Dīp.* III. 20

Vajjabhūmi, name of a country, *Samy.* IX. 4

Vajjiputta and Vajjiputtaka, 500 bhikkhus belonging to the Vajjian clan, who put forward the ten points which gave rise to the Council and the schism at Vesālī 100 years after the Buddha's death, *C.* VII. 4. 1; XII. 1. 1 *seq.*; 2. 1 *seq.*; *Dhp.* 145, 391; *Pār.* I. 7, 10, 2; *Samy.* IX. 9; *Ud.* III. 3; VIII. 6; *Dīp.* IV. 47, 48; *V.* 17, 30, 45, 46. They rejected the Parivāra, the six sections of the Abhidhamma, Paṭisambhidā, Niddesa, and some portions of the Jātaka

Vajji, a people living on the northern shores of the Ganges, opposite to Magadha; the enemies of King Ajātasattu, *M. P. S.* I. 1 *seq.*; *M.* VI. 28. 7; *Mah.* 15. 17; *Par.* 1. 5, 7; 4. 1. 1; *Pāc.* 8. 1; *A.* III. 70. 17; Janavasabhas, *Grimblot*, 345; *Majjh.* I. 210, 225, 231

Vatthagāmini, king of Ceylon 104 and 88–76 B.C.; at his time the Buddhist Scriptures were first reduced to writing. *Dīp.* XX. 14, 18, 19, 24; *Mah.* 202, 207–209

Vaddha, a descendant of the Licchavi race; he was instigated by the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka to raise a false accusation against Dabba the Mallian, *C.* V. 20

Vaddhamātā, a therī; she was born in a noble family at Bhārūkaccha, *Th.* II. 204–212; *Par. Dīp.* 195

Vaḍḍhesī, nurse of Mahāpajāpatigotamī at Devadaha, Par. Dīp. 182

Vaṇṇanītigandha, one of the books composed by Kaccāyana, Gv. 59

Vattaniya, the residence of Rohaṇa, Nāgasena's teacher, Mil. 10, 12, 14

Vatthu, a portion of the Vinayapīṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Vatthuttayaṃ, the three objects, viz., Buddha, the law, and the church, Mah. 73 ; Att. 198, 218

Vatrabhū, a name of Indra, Ab. 20 ; Samy. II. 1. 3

Vaṃsatthappakāsinī, a commentary to the Mahāvamsa, by an unknown author ; extracts are given by Oldenberg, India Off. Cat. p. 113 *seq.*

Vamsa, one of the sixteen mahājanapadas, Janavasabhas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345. In a parallel passage, A. III. 70. 17, we have Vaṅga instead

Vanavāsi, one of the countries to which missionaries were sent at the close of the Council of Patna ; it was converted by the thera Rakkhita, who preached the Anamataggiya-sutta, Dīp. VIII. 6 ; Smp. 314 ; Mah. 71, 73, 172

Vanasavhaya, name of a country, S. N. 184

Vapirakumārī, daughter of King Pasenadi ; she married his cousin Sudassana, Dh. 356

Vappa, one of the first disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 6. 33 ; Jāt. I. 82 ; Dīp. I. 32

Varadīpa, name of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Konāgamana, Smp. 330 ; Att. 7 ; Dīp. I. 73 ; IX. 20 ; XV. 45 *seq.* ; XVII. 5, 17 ; Mah. 91

Varakalyāṇa, Kalyāṇa's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 ; Jāt. II. 311 ; III. 454 ; Dīp. III. 4 ; Mah. 8

Varaṇā, a town, A. II. 4. 6

Varamandhātā, Mandhātā's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 ; Jāt. III. 454

Vararoja, Roja's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Sum. D. III. I. 16 ; Jāt. II. 310 ; III. 454 ; Dīp. III. 4 ; Mah. 8

Varuṇa, the servant of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhṛp. 131

Varuṇa devarājā, a god, Saṃy. XI. 1. 3

Vasabha, king of Ceylon A.D. 66-110, Sum. D. IV, 22 ; Dhṛp. XXII. 1, 12 ; Mah. 219-223

Vasalasutta, the seventh sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttanipāṭa ; it is also contained in the Paritta

Vassakāra, a minister of Magadha, who built a fortress at Pāṭaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, M. VI. 28, 7 *et seq.* ; Pār. 2. 1. 4 ; M. P. S. I. 2 *seq.*, 26 *seq.* ; Ud. VIII. 6

Vācissara, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 62, 71

Vājiriyā (Turnour reads : Vādariyā), one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Mah. 21 ; in the parallel passage Dhṛp. V. 54, we have Apararājagirikā instead

Vāmaka, one of the great ṛishis, perhaps identical with Vamra, the author of Ṛigveda X. 99 ; M. VI. 35. 2 ; Tevijja S. I. 13

Vāmadeva, one of the great ṛishis, M. VI. 35. 2

Vālikārāma, a garden at Vesalī where the question about the ten heretical points was settled, C. XII. 2. 7

Vāsabhakkhattiyā, a natural daughter of the Sakya Mahānāma, Dhṛp. 216 *seq.* She was treacherously affianced to the king of Kosala as a pure descendant of the Sakya line ; her son was Viḷūḍabha, Jāt. IV. 145 *seq.*

Vāsabhagāma, a village in the Kāsi country, M. IX. 1. 1, 5, 7

Vāsabhagāmika, Anuruddha's pupil, one of the Pācīnaka bhikkhus, present at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 7 ; Dhṛp. IV. 51 ; V. 22, 24 ; Mah. 18 ; Smp. 294

Vāsava = Indra, Dhṛp. 185 ; Saṃy. XI. 1. 4 ; 2. 2, 3, 8-10 ; 3. 1, S. N. 68 ; Sum. D. II. 13

Vāsuladattā, queen of King Udena, daughter of King Caṇḍapajjota of Ujjeni, Dhṛp. 157 *seq.* Udena eloped with her on an elephant, leaving behind him a bag full of gold in order to prevent a prosecution, Dhṛp. 162

Vāseṭṭha, or Vāsītṭha, a family name among the Mallas, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; M. P. S. VI. 22 *seq.*

Vāseṭṭha, or Vāsītṭha, name of a ṛishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Mil. 162

Vāseṭṭha, a young brāhman who entered with the Buddha a discourse called Tevijja Sutta, Grimblot, 343; Jāt. IV. 44; S. N. 112; Mil. 162 (?)

Vijambhavatthu, a monastery, Mil. 12

Vijaya, the conqueror of Ceylon, Mah. 46, 47, 51-54; Dīp. III. 39; IV. 27; V. 77; IX. 6 *seq.*

Vijayā, a nun; she was tried by Māra, Samy. V. 4

Vijātā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Vijita, one of Vijaya's officers, Mah. 50; Dīp. IX. 32, 35

Vijitapura, a town founded by Vijita in the north of Ceylon, about half-way between Dambulla and Anurādhapura, Mah. 50, 51, 151, 153, 155; Dīp. IX. 35

Vijitasenā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Vijitāvī, name of the Bodhisatta when he was a warrior-chief at the time of the Buddha Phussa, Jāt. I. 40

Viñjha, the Vindhya mountain range, Mah. 115. 171

Viñjhātāvī, a forest in the Vindhya mountains, Dīp. XV. 87; XVI. 2

Viḍḍabha, son of the king of Kosala by a slave girl, Vāsabhakkhattiyā, who had been treacherously affianced to him as a pure descendant of the Sākya line, the discovery of which imposition led to a war between the Kosala and Sākya families, Mah. 55; Dh. 211, 217 *seq.*; Vamsatthapapakāsīnī, *ap.* Oldenberg, India Office Cat. p. 118; Jāt. IV. 147

Vidadhimukhamāṇaṇatikā, a commentary, Gv. 64, 74

Viditavisesa, a paccekabuddha, Sum. D. II. 102

Videha, a people living on the shores of the Ganges, neighbours to the Kāsi and Kosala, Ab. 185; Jāt. II. 39; III. 364

Vedehiputta, an epithet of Ajātasattu, C. XI. 1. 8; M. P. S. I. 1; Sum. D. II. 1

Vidhura, one of the sāvakas of the Buddha Kakusandha, Majjh. I. 333

Vinayatthamañjūsā, a commentary on Kaṅkhāvitarāṇi, Gv. 61

Vinayadhara, a bhikkhu residing at the Ghositārāma in Kosambī, Dhṛp. 103

Vinayapaññatti, the ancient commentary to the Pāti-mokkha, included in the Suttavibhaṅga, Mil. 142 *seq.*, 158, 190

Vinayapiṭaka, the first division of the sacred texts of the Buddhists, Mil. 190; Gv. 57

Vinayavinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhadatta, Gv. 59

Vinayasamṅgahapakaraṇa, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Vipassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Pār. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dhṛp. 117, 126, 290, 308, 344; Mil. 216

Vipula, or Vepulla, a mountain near Rājagaha, Dhṛp. 346; Mil. 242; Samy. II. 3. 10

Vibhaṅgappakaraṇa, one of the books in the Abhidhammapiṭaka, Mil. 12

Vibhaṅgāṇi the Bhikkhu- and Bhikkhunīvibhaṅga in the Vinayapiṭaka, generally known under the name Suttavibhaṅga, Sum. I. 47

Vibhajjavādi, name of the school which was considered as orthodox among the Sinhalese, Dip. XVIII. 41, 44; Mah. 42; Smp. 312. In the subscription to the third book of the Cullavagga we read vibhajjapadānaṃ, which most probably is a mistake for vibhajjavādināṃ. According to Oldenberg, it is identical with the Theravādi s. Mahāvagga Introd. XLI.

Vibhattikathā, a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Vimaticchedanī, a commentary composed by Kassapa, Gv. 60

Vimala, a young man belonging to a seṭṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajjā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1. 2

Vimalakoṇḍañña, a therā, son of the courtesan Ambapālī, Par. Dip. 200

Vimalabuddhi, author of Mukhamattadīpanī, Gv. 60, 67, 74

Vimalavilāsini, commentary to the Petavatthu by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60

Vimalā, a therī, daughter of a courtesan at Vesālī; after having tried in vain to seduce Moggallāna, she became first a lay-disciple, and afterwards entered the order, Th. II. 72-76; Par. Dip. 182 *seq.*

Vimānavatthu, the sixth book of the Khuddakanikāya, treating about the celestial mansions, Dh. 350; Mah. 83. It was preached by Mahinda to Princess Anulā, accompanied by five hundred women, Jāt. II. 255; Gv. 57

Vimānavatthuvaṇṇanā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Vimānavatthu; it forms a part of the Paramatthadīpanī

Virūpakka, the Regent of the West and chief of the Nāgas, C. V. 6; Jāt. II. 145

Vilāta, name of a country, Mil. 327 *seq.*, 331

Visākha, an upāsaka who had a conversation with the bhikkhunī Dhammadinyā, Majjh. I. 299

Visākhā, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambattha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Visākhā Migāramātā, daughter of Dhanañjaya and Sumanā, living at Sāvatti, the most distinguished among the female lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. III. 13. When he was at Sāvatti she begged eight boons from him, M. VIII. 15, 18; X. 5. 9; C. V. 22; VI. 14; An. 1. 1, 2; Pāc. 84, 2; Dh. 78, 117, 208, 212, 230-253, 298, 312, 328, 340, 360; A. I. 14. 7; III. 67. 1

Visuddhimagga, an encyclopedia of buddhist theology by Buddhaghosa, Gv. 59

Vissakamma and Vissukamma, a god, Mahāsudassana S. I. 67 *seq.*; Sum. I. 20; Dh. 117, 190; Smp. 335; Mah. 111, 166, 186, 189

Vihāradevī, mother of King Duṭṭhagāmini of Ceylon, Mah. 130-132

Vitaṃsā, a river, Mil. 114 (= Vitastā ?)

Vuttodaya, a book treating on Pāli metric, Gv. 61

VeJayanta pasāda, a palace belonging to Sakka, DhP. 190; Samy. XI. 2. 9, 10; Majjh. I. 253

Vethadīpa, a brāhman village, M. P. S. VI. 56; Bv. XXVIII. 3

Vethadīpakarājan, a king who renounced the world, DhP. 153

Vetaraṇī, a river in Hell, S. N. 127; Samy. I. 4. 3

Vetravatī, a large river, Mil. 114

Vedallaṃ, the last of the nine aṅgas or divisions of the Buddhist scriptures according to matter, Mil. 263. It is divided into Mahāvedalla and Cullavedalla, Sammādiṭṭhi, Sakkapañha, Saṅkhārabhājanīya, Mahāpuṇṇama, Sum. I. 59. P. P. ; IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57

Vedisa or Vedissa, the modern Bhilsa, a town in Ujjeni, the home of Mahinda's mother, where he and his sister Sanghamittā were born, Smp. 319; S. N. 184; Dīp. VI. 15; XII. 14, 35. At Mah. 76 Turnour reads Cetiya, but Vedisa is the correct reading

Vedisagiri, a vihāra at Vedisa, Smp. 319

Vedehikā, a householder's wife at Sāvatti, Majjh. I. 125 *seq.*

Venāgapura, a brāhman village in the Kosala country, A. III. 63. 1

Vepacitti, an Asura, DhP. 193; Samy. II. 1. 9, 10; XI. 1. 4, 5, 7, 9; 3. 3

Vepullabuddhi, an ācariya, Gv. 64, 67

Vebhāra, a mountain near Rājagaha, DhP. 346; Mah. 12; S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Sum. I. 19; DhP. 346; Smp. 287

Veyyākaraṇa, a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (aṅga); Buddhaghosa says that it includes the Abhidhammapiṭaka and the suttas not composed in gāthā, Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2. The Dakkhiṇāvibhaṅga of the Majjhimanikāya belongs to the Veyyākaraṇa, Mil. 258; Gv. 57

Verañja, a brāhman who invited the Buddha to spend the rainy season with him, Pār. I. 1-4

Verañjakā brāhmaṇapatikā, some brahmans from Verañjā who had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvatti, Majjh. I. 291 *seq.*

Verañjā, a town in India, Pār. 1. 1. 1 *seq.*; Sum. I. 31; Dh. 274; Mil. 231; Smp. 342

Verocana, king of the Asuras, Samy. XI. 1. 8

Velukaṇṭakīyā, an upāsikā, A. II. 12. 4

Velukaṇḍakinandamātā, one of the principal female lay-disciples of the Buddha, Dh. 213

Veluvana (Kalandakanivāpa), the bambu forest near Rājagaha, which King Bimbisāra offered to the Buddha and the fraternity, M. I. 22. 18, 24. 3; III. 1. 1; VI. 17. 1, 8, 22. 1, 27; VIII. 1. 1; C. IV. 4. 1, 4; V. 1. 1; VI. 1. 1, 21. 1; VII. 2. 5, 4. 3; XI. 1. 10; XII. 1. 4; Sum. D. II. 1; S. N. 90, 92; Dh. 120; Samy. II. 2. 3-7, 9, 3. 10; IV. 1. 6, 7, 9, 10; 3. 3; VII. 1. 1-4, 8; VIII. 9; X. 9-11; XI. 2. 4; Ud. I. 6; III. 6, 7; IV. 3, 9; V. 3, 8; VI. 8; VIII. 9; Mah. 29, 85; Pār. S. N. Pāc. *passim*

Vesālī, a town in the Licchavi country, where the second Council was held, and the first schism in the Buddhist Church (concerning the "ten indulgencies") was declared, M. VI. 30, 31, 4. 10 *et seq.*, 32. 1; VIII. 1. 1 *et seq.*, 13, 14. 1; C. V. 12. 1, 13. 3, 14. 1, 21. 1; VI. 5. 1, 6. 1; X. 1. 2, 9. 1, XI. 1. 6; XII. 1. 1 *et seq.*, 2. 4 *et seq.*; Dh. 184, 211, 219, 360; S. N. 185; Samy. I. 4. 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; IX. 9; XI. 2. 3; A. III. 123, 74. 1; Ud. III. 3; VI. 1; Dīp. IV. 47, 48; 52; V. 17, 23, 29; Pār. N. Pāc. *passim*; Majjh. I. 227 *seq.*

Vessantara, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe; name of the Buddha in a former existence, Sum. D. I. 1. 25. 34; Dh. 117; Mil. 113 *seq.*, 274 *seq.*; Mah. 9; Dīp. III. 42; Cariyāp. I. 9; Jāt. I. 45

Vessantarajātaka, the last of the 550 Jātakas, Dh. 335; Jāt. I. 89. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182

Vessabhū, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dh. 117, 344; Pār. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dh. 117, 344

Vessavaṇa, a name of Kuvera, Dh. 304; S. N. 67; Sum. D. II. 1; Mah. 66, 163, 242; Majjh. 253

Vessāmitta = Viçvamitra, one of the celebrated rishis, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Vehapphala, name of the inhabitants of the tenth Brahmaloaka, Jāt. III. 358; Majjh. I. 2, 4

Vehaliṅga, name of a country, Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4

Vyagghapajja (or Kolanagara), the capital of the Koliyans, the cousins of the Sakyas, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Mahāvastu, p. 355

Vyagghapajjā, an epithet of the Koliyas

Samyutta Nikāya, one of the divisions of the Suttapiṭaka; it comprises 7762 Suttas, Mil. 137, 242, 377, 379, 389; Sum. I. 40, 47, 58; Gv. 56

Samvara, the youngest of a hundred sons of King Brahmadatta of Benares, Jāt. IV. 131 *seq.*

Sakka, king of the gods, M. I. 17, 20, 22. 13 *seq.*; Mahā-sudassana S. I. 67; Sum. D. II. 65, 99; III. 1. 1, 29; Dhṛp. 87, 96, 120, 184, 190, 194, 357, 415; Samy. VII. 2. 5; XI. 1. 1-10; 2. 1-10; 3. 1-5

Sakkapañha, the 21st sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 350

Sakyamuni, an epithet of Gotama, Bv. XXVI. 9; Mil. 115

Saṅkantikā, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, Dīp. V. 48; Mah. 21

Saṅkassa, a village, C. XII. 1. 9; Pāc. 1. 4; Dhṛp. 343

Saṅkha, a brāhman living at Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15

Saṅkhepavaṇṇanā, a commentary on the Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha, by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64

Saṅkheyya parivena, the thera Āyupāla's residence, where he and Nāgasena had a conversation with King Milinda, Mil. 19, 22 *seq.*

Saṅgāma, a king of Māgadha, Gv. 66

Saṅgāmaji, a bhikkhu who abandoned his wife and child, Ud. I. 8

Saṅgārava, a brāhman who had a conversation with the Buddha and with Ānanda, A. III. 60; Samy. VII. 2. 11

Saṅghatissa, of the Lambakaṇṇa race, king of Ceylon, 242-246 A.D., Mah. 228 *seq.* ; Dh. XXII. 48-50, 52

Saṅghadāsī, the youngest daughter of King Kiki, Dh. 238, 252

Saṅghabodhi, of the Lambakaṇṇa race, king of Ceylon, 246-248 A.D., Mah. 228-231 ; Dh. XXII. 53

Saṅghamitta, a native of Cola; (Tanjore). He came over to Ceylon and gained the confidence of King Goṭṭābhaya, who placed under his tuition his two sons, Jeṭṭhatissa and Mahāsena. When the latter became king he persuaded him to expel the priests of the Mahāvihāra and to destroy it. He was killed when on the way to pull down the Thūpārāma, Mah. 232, 235, 236

Saṅghamittā, King Asoka's daughter; she was married to Aggibrahmā, and had a son Sumana; in her eighteenth year she was ordained, together with her brother Mahinda, and subsequently she went as an apostle to Ceylon, and took there a branch of the Bodhi tree, Smp. 333 *seq.* ; Dh. VI. 17; VII. 18 *seq.* ; XV. 77, 90 *seq.* ; XVII. 20 *seq.* ; XVIII. 11; Mah. 34-37, 76, 85, 110, 111, 115, 116, 119-121, 125, 126. She died 59 years old, in the ninth year of King Uttiya's reign

Saṅgharakkhita, author of the Subodhālaṅkāra, Gv. 61, 66

Saṅgharakkhita, a thera, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; Dh. 198

Saccasaṃkhepa, a book composed by Culladhammapāla, Gv. 60, 75

Saccasaṃyutta, one of the divisions of the Saṃyutanikāya; it was preached by Mahinda to Princess Anulā, attended by 500 women, Mah. 83; Mil. 377

Saṅjaya, gardener to King Brahmadaṭṭa of Benares, Jāt. I. 157

Saṅjaya (Belatṭhiputta), a wandering ascetic; Sāriputta and Moggallāna were his disciples before being converted to Buddhism, M. I. 23, 24; C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 115 *seq.* ; Sum. D. II. 6; Dh. 116; S. N. 90; Saṃy. III. 1. 1; Jāt. I. 85

Saṅjikaṇḍa (son of the Saṅjika woman), an attendant of Prince Bodhi, C. V. 21. 1 *et seq.*; Dhṛ. 323

Saṅjika, one of the śāvakas of the Buddha Kakusandha, Majjh. I. 333

Saṅghavāda, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 39; Sum. D. I. 2. 38; Smp. 312

Sattapaṇṇiguhā, a cave at Rājagaha, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 87; Sum. I. 19; Smp. 287; Dīp. IV. 14; V. 5; Mah. 12

Sattambaka cetiya, a shrine at Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 2; Ud. VI. 1

Sattasirīsaka, a hill near Benares, Dhṛ. 344

Saddanītipakaraṇa, a commentary by Aggavaṃsa, Gv. 63, 72

Saddabindu, name of a commentary, Gv. 64, 73

Saddalakkhaṇa, a grammatical work composed by Moggallāna

Saddatthabhedacintā, a commentary by Saddhammasirī, Gv. 63, 72, 75

Saddhammaguru, an ācariya, author of Saddavuttipakāsana, Gv. 64, 67, 73

Saddhammajotipāla, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 74

Saddhammatthitika, a commentary on the Mahānidāsa by Upasena, Gv. 61

Saddhammappakāsini, Mahānāma's commentary on the Paṭisambhidāmagga, Gv. 61

Saddhā, an upāsikā living at Sāvattī, Pār. 1. 10. 24

Sanaṅkumāra, a brāhman, Samy. VI. 2. 1

Santati, a minister, Dhṛ. 307-311, 336; Sum. D. IV. 22

Santuttha, an upāsaka; he died at Nāḍika, M. P. S. II. 6 *seq.*

Sandaka, a paribbājaka, who had a conversation with Ānanda, Majjh. I. 513

Sandhāna, a householder at Rājagaha, Udumbarikasihanādas, p. 347; Sum. D. I. 1. 4

Sappasonḍikapabbhāra, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 57

Sappinikā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 6; Samy. VI. 2. 1; A. III. 64. 2, 5

Sabbakāmī, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhus, a pupil of Ānanda; he was the oldest therā present at the Council of Vesālī, C. XII. 2. 4 *et seq.*; Smp. 294 *seq.*; Dīp. IV. 49; V. 22; Mah. 18, 19

Sabbatthivādi, a secondary division of the Mahīṃsāsaka heretics, Dīp. V. 47; Mah. 21

Sabbadatta, king of Ramma, Jāt. IV. 119 *seq.*

Sabbadinna, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29

Sabbamitta, one of Gotama Buddha's teachers, Mil. 236

Sabhiya, a paribbājaka who had a discourse with the Buddha called Sabhiyasutta, S. VI. 1. 3; Sum. D. II. 13; S. N. 90 *seq.*

Samacittapariyāyasuttanta = Aṅguttaranikāya, II. 4. 5; Mil. 20

Samaṇakolañña, king of Kālīṅga, Mil. 256

Samantakūṭa, Adam's peak, a mountain in Ceylon, *see* Sumanakūṭa

Samanta Pāsādikā Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Vinayapiṭaka, Sum. D. I. 1. 13; II. 1; Gv. 59

Samiddha, king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Konagamana, Dīp. XV. 48; XVII. 7; Mah. 91-93; Smp. 330

Samiddhi, a bhikkhu who was tried by a goddess and by Māra, Samy. I. 2. 10; IV. 3. 2

Samīti, the son of a carriage-maker, Majjh. I. 32

Samuddadatta, one of the bhikkhus Devadatta wanted to associate with in order to cause a division in the community, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1, 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhni. Pāc. 81. 1

Sambandhacintā, a commentary on Khuddasīkkha, Gv. 61

Sambara, a king of the Asuras, Samy. XI. 1. 10; 3. 3

Sambala, one of the theras who accompanied Mahinda

to Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Dīp. XII. 12, 38; Mah. 71; Smp. 313

Sambhava, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sikhin, Saṃy. VI. 2. 4

Sambhūta Sāṇavāsī, Ānanda's pupil, a thera bhikkhu, who took a prominent part at the second Council, M. VIII. 24. 6; C. XII. 1. 8 *et seq.*, 2. 4 *et seq.*; Dīp. IV. 50; V. 22; Mah. 16-19; Smp. 294

Sammiti, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dīp. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (not in Turnour's edition)

Sarada, Sāriputta's name when he was a brāhman in a former existence, Dh. 130

Sarabha, a paribbājaka who had a conversation with the Buddha, A. III. 64

Sarabhū=Skt. Sarayu, a river running into the Ganges, Ab. 682; C. IX. 1. 3 *et seq.*; Ud. V. 5

Sarasvatī or Sarassatī, a river in India (perhaps the Indus?) Ab. 682; Mil. 114

Sallavatī or Salalavatī, a river to the south-east of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Saviṭṭha, a thera who had a conversation with Sāriputta, A. III. 21

Saviṭṭhaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2; 3. 2

Sassatavādā or Sassatavādino, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 17; Sum. D. I. 1. 30; Smp. 312. At Dīp. VI. 25 they are called Sassatamūlā

Sahajāti, a village, C. XII. 1. 9, 2. 1; Mah. 16, 17

Sahadeva, a thera; he accompanied the apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317; Dīp. VIII. 10

Sahampati, a brāhman, Dh. 119

Sahassakkha=Sakka, Saṃy. XI. 2. 2, 3

Sākiya, Sakya or Sakka, the Sākya race, to which Gotama belonged; they formed a division of the Kosala kingdom, M. I. 38. 11, 1. 54; C. VII. 1. 1 *et seq.*; X. 1. 1, 2; M. P. S. VI. 53; N. 17. 1, 22. 1; Pāc. 23. 1; 47. 1; 86. 1; Pāt. 4. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 5. 1; 58. 1; Sum. D. I. 1. 16; Dh. 139, 216 *seq.*, 351

Sakkā, Samy. I. 4. 7 ; III. 2. 8 ; IV. 3. 1-2 ; VI. 2. 12 ; A. III. 37, 73. 1 ; 124

Sakyakula, M. I. 22. 2, 23. 4 ; VI. 34. 11, 35. 1 ; Pāc. 1. 1. 1

Sakyaputta, Dip. II. 69 ; XII. 5 ; XIII. 50 ; XV. 26 ; XVII. 74 ; XXI. 23

Sākyaputtiya, M. I. 24. 7 *et seq.*

Sāketa, a town=Āyodhyā, M. I. 66. 1 ; VII. 1. 1 ; VIII. 1. 8, 13, 7 ; M. P. S. V. 41 ; N. 1. 2, 6. 2, 21. 2 ; Pāc. 27. 2, 28. 2, 58. 1 ; Bhnī. S. 3. 2 ; Bhnī. Pāc. 35. 1 ; Dhp. 232, 365 ; S. N. 185 ; Samy. II. 2. 8 ; Jāt. I. 308. According to Mahāvastu (ed. Senart), p. 348, it was the capital of King Sujāta of the Sākya race

Sāketaka, an inhabitant of Sāketa, Mil. 331

Sāgata, an attendant of the Buddha, M. V. 1. 3 *et seq.* ; he was censured by the Buddha for being intoxicated, Pāc. 51. 1

Sāgata, a village, Daḥhika's residence, Pār. II. 7. 49

Sāgalā or Sāgalaṃ, the capital of King Milinda, Mil. 1.

Sāgalikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21 ; according to the Vamsatthappakāsinī (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 114) this sect was formed by the bhikkhus of the Jetavana monastery at the time of King Goṭhābhaya ; King Aggabodhi gave them the Veluvana, Mah. ch. XLII. 43

Sāṇa, a part of India, the country where the therā Sambhūta was at home, Dip. IV. 50 ; V. 22 ; Mah. 16-18 ; Smp. 294

Sātāgira, a yakkha, S. N. 27

Sāti, a bhikkhu, son of a fisherman at Sāvatti, Majjh. I. 256

Sādhina, king of Madhurā, Mil. 115, 291 ; Dip. III. 21

Sānu, a sāmaṇera, Dhp. 402 ; Th. I. 44

Sānu, a yakkha, Samy. X. 5

Sāma, a young man, son of the ascetic Dukūla and the nun Pārikā, Mil. 123 *seq.*, 198 *seq.* He was conceived by umbilical attrition ; he was killed by King Piliyakkha with a poisoned arrow

Sāmaññaphalasutta, the second sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. I. 39

Sāmāvatī, one of the 500 wives of King Udena, of Kosambī; she was burned, together with the whole harem, Ud. VII. 10; Dh. 153, 167 *seq.*, 173, 175, 177-180; A. I. 14. 7

Sāratthadīpanī, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61, 65

Sāratthappakāsinī, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Saṃyuttanikāya, Gv. 59

Sāratthamañjūsā, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Sārandada cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Vesālī, erected on the site of a former temple of the Yakkha Sārandada, M. P. S. I. 5; III. 2; Ud. VI. 1

Sāriputta, a young brāhman at Rājagaha; he was first a follower of Sañjaya, was then converted by Assaji, and became one of the chief disciples of Gotama; he is generally mentioned together with his friend Moggallāna (q. v.), M. I. 23, 24, 28. 2, 3, 54, 55; VI. 20; VIII. 13. 7, 31. 1; X. 5. 2 *et seq.*, 10; C. I. 18. 1; V. 34. 2; VI. 6. 1, 7; VII. 3. 2 *et seq.*, 4; VIII. 4. 1; M. P. S. I. 16 *seq.*; Sum. I. 40; D. II. 1, 65; Dh. 113, 120, 135, 213, 283, 287, 366, 371; S. N. 121, 176; Saṃy. I. 5. 8; II. 2. 10; 3. 9; VI. 1. 9, 10; VIII. 6. 7; Mil. 170, 186, 291; A. I. 14. 1; II. 4. 5, 6, 12. 1; III. 20, 32, 128. He died at Nālagāmaka, Jāt. I. 391; Ud. I. 5; III. 4; IV. 4, 7, 10; VII. 1, 2; Mah. 4, 81, 251

Sārī, a woman of the brāhman caste, mother of Sāriputta, Dh. 120

Sālavatikā, a village in the Kosala country, Lohiccas, *ap.* Grimblot, 343

Sālavatī, a courtesan, mother of the great physician Jīvaka Komārabbacca, M. VIII. 1. 3 *et seq.*

Sālā, a brāhman village in the Kosala country, Majjh. I. 285

Sāleyyakā, the inhabitants of Sālā, *ib.*

Sālha, one of the principal persons at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 2 *et seq.*; A. III. 66. 1; Smp. 294 *seq.*; Dīp. IV. 49; V. 22; Mah. 17-19

Sālha Migāranattā, a bhikkhu who built a vihāra for the bhikkhunis ; he defiled the bhikkhunī Sundarīnandā, Bhmī. Pār. 1. 1 ; 2. 1

Sālha, a bhikkhu ; he died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 *seq.*

Sāvatthi, a town in India, the capital of Kosala, M. I. 55, 66. 1, 67 ; III. 5. 1, 13. 1 ; IV. 1. 1, 8 ; V. 9. 1, 10. 1, 13. 7 *et seq.* ; VI. 1. 1, 16. 1, 20. 1, 21, 22. 1, 38 ; VII. 1. 1, 15. 1, 12 *et seq.*, 24, 25. 1, 27. 1 ; X. 5. 1, 2, 10 ; C. I. 1. 1, 13, 3. 5, 18. 4 *et seq.*, 22. 1, 32. 1 ; II. 1. 1, 3, 8 ; III. 1. 1 ; IV. 1. 1, 14. 25 ; V. 22. 1, 32. 1 ; VI. 4. 7 *et seq.*, 6. 1, 9. 1. 12, 15, 16. 1 ; VIII. 1. 1 ; IX. 1. 1 ; X. 9. 1, 14, 22. 1 ; XII. 1. 3, 2. 8 ; Dhṛp. 77, 93, 198 ; A. I. 1. 1 ; II. 1. 1, 4. 5 ; III. 1, 21, 66. 1 ; 125 ; Ud. *passim* ; Mah. 240 ; Pār. N. Pāc. *passim*

Simśapāvana, a grove at Ālavī, A. III. 34

Sikhin, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Sum. D. I. 1. 7 ; Mah. 2 ; Pār. I. 3 ; Jāt. I. 42 ; Dhṛp. 114, 344 ; Samy. VI. 2. 4 ; A. III. 80, 1

Siggava, a minister's son from Pāṭaliputta ; he was converted together with Candavajji by the therā Sonaka at the Kukkuṭārāma, and in his turn converted Moggaliputta, P. 1. 1, pag. 2 ; Mah. 30-32 ; Smp. 292, 298, 313 ; Dīp. IV. 46 ; V. 57 *seq.* ; 80 *seq.*

Siddhattha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhṛp. 117 ; Jāt. I. 40

Siddhattha Gotama Buddha's name while he was a prince, Mah. 1, 9, 10 ; Dīp. III. 47

Siddhatthikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 54 ; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthu aṭṭhakathā, they belonged to the Andhra country, see Minayeff, Pāṭi-mokkha, VIII.

Sinīsūra, son of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Sineru, a name of mount Meru (q. v.), Dhṛp. 132 ; Mah. 187 ; Jāt. I. 202 ; Sum. D. I. 1, 7 ; 3. 31 ; II. 11, etc.

Sindhu, a river, Mil. 114

Simbalivana, a forest, Dhṛp. 194

Sirināga, king of Ceylon, 184–209 A.D., *Dīp.* XXII. 34 *seq.*, 46 *seq.* ; *Mah.* 225, 228

Sirivaddha, Moggallāna's name in a former existence, *Dhp.* 130

Sirivaddha, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Sikhin, *Jāt.* I. 94

Sirisavattthu, one of the ancient cities in Ceylon, *Mah.* 49, 63 ; *Jāt.* II. 127

Sivi, name of a people, *Ab.* 6. 184 ; *Cariyāp.* I. 9

Sivirāja, a king who gave his eyes to a beggar, *Mil.* 119

Siveyyaka, celebrated cloth, from the Sivi country, *M.* VIII. 1. 29, 34

Sītavana, a grove at Rājagaha, *M.* V. 1. 12 *et seq.* 17 ; *C.* IV. 4. 4 ; *VI.* 4. 3 *et seq.* ; *S.* 8. 1. 4 ; *M. P. S.* III. 57 ; *Samy.* X. 8

Sītā, daughter of King Dasaratha, *Jāt.* IV. 124 *seq.*

Sītāharaṇa, the well-known poem forming a part of the *Mahābhārata*, *Sum.* D. I. 1. 9

Silakkhandhavagga, the first division of the *Dighanikāya*. It contains twelve suttas, *Sum.* I. 2, 37 ; *Gv.* 55, 56

Silāvati, a village in the Sakka country, *Samy.* IV. 3. 1. 2

Sīva, a therā, *P.* 1. 1. pag. 3

Sivalī, King Āmaṇḍagāmini's daughter ; she reigned during four months in Ceylon in the year 35 A.D., *Dīp.* XIX. 8 ; *XXI.* 40, 41 ; *Mah.* 216

Sisupacālā, a nun ; she was tried by Māra, *Samy.* V. 8

Siha (Nāgita's brother), general of the Licchavis, a disciple of the Nigaṇṭha sect ; after a religious discourse with the Buddha he became a convert, *M.* VI. 31 ; *Sum.* D. VI. 2

Sihapura, a city constructed by the third son of King Upacara of the Sakya tribe, *Jāt.* III. 460

Sihapura, the capital of Lālā whence Vijaya embarked for Ceylon, *Dīp.* IX. 4, 5, 43 ; *Mah.* 46, 54

Sihappapātadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, *Sum.* D. II. 20

Sihabāhu, Vijaya's father, *Dīp.* IX. 3, 21 ; *Mah.* 43–47, 50–54

Sihala, or Sihalā, the island of Ceylon, *Dīp.* IX. 1 ; *Mah.* 50, 51, 239

Sihalavatthu, name of a commentary, *Gv.* 62

Sihasiṅgalī, Vijaya's mother, *Dīp.* IX. 3 ; *Mah.* 43, 46

Sihāsūra, name of a king, *Gv.* 73

Sīhahanu, Suddhodana's father, Gotama's grandfather, *Dīp.* III. 44, 45, 51 ; *Mah.* 9

Sumsumāragira, the Dragon's Hill, a mountain in the Bhagga country, *C. V.* 21. 1 ; *Pāc.* 56. 1 ; *Sekh.* 55 *seq.* ; *Majjh.* I. 95

Sukkā, a nun who explained the Dhamma at Rājagaha, *Samy.* X. 9, 10

Sucirata, a brāhman, *Sum. D.* II. 13

Sujampati, a name of Sakka, *Dhp.* 185 ; *S. N.* 186 ; *Samy.* XI. 1. 7 ; 2. 2, 3, 8-10, 3. 3

Sujā, or Sujātā, Sakka's wife, *Dhp.* 118, 185, 188, 191, 194, 251 ; *Samy.* XI. 2. 3

Sujātā, daughter of the landowner Senāni, at Uruvelā ; she offered a golden vessel full of milk-rice to the Buddha, *Jāt.* I. 68 *seq.* ; *A. I.* 14. 7

Sujātā, a bhikkhunī who died at Nāḍika, *M. P. S.* II. 6 ; *Sum. D. I.* 1. 7 ; II. 40

Sujātā, the youngest sister of Visākhā, daughter of the seṭṭhi Dhanañjaya, daughter-in-law of Anāthapiṇḍika, *Jāt.* II. 347

Sujātā, mother of the Buddha Padumuttara, *Dhp.* 251 ; *Jāt.* I. 37

Sutta, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to matter, *Gv.* 57

Suttaniddesa, a book by Saddhamma jotipāla, *Gv.* 65

Suttanipāta, the fifth division of the Khuddakanikāya, *Sum. I.* 42, 47, 59 ; *Gv.* 68

Suttapiṭaka, or Suttantapiṭaka, one of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures, *Gv.* 55

Suttavāda, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, *Dīp.* V. 48 ; *Mah.* 21

Sudatta, one of the eight brāhmins, who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, *Jāt.* I. 56 ; *Mil.* 236 ; *A. I.* 14. 6

Sudatta, an angel, *Samy.* II. 2. 6

Sudatta = Anāthapiṇḍika's proper name, *Ab.* 437; *Samy.* X. 8; *A. I.* 14. 6; *Dīp.* II. 1

Sudassana, residence of the Buddha Sumedha, *Jāt.* I. 38

Sudassana, a monastery in the city of Ramma, where the Buddha Dīpaṅkara resided, *Jāt.* I. 11

Sudassana, King Pasenadi's cousin, *Dhp.* 356; *Samy.* III. 2. 3

Sudassana, chief disciple of the Buddha Sujāta, *Jāt.* I. 38

Sudinna Kalandakaputta, a bhikkhu, who, after being ordained, returned to his former wife and became guilty of the first pārājika, *C. XI.* 1. 7; *Pār.* 1. 5; *Mil.* 170; *Smp.* 289

Suddhāvāsa, a paccekabrahmā, *Samy.* VI. 1. 6-8

Suddhikabhāradvāja, a brāhman, *Samy.* VII. 1. 7

Suddhodana, Gotama Buddha's father, a nobleman among the Sakyas, *M. I.* 54. He persuaded his son to establish a rule that nobody should be ordained without his parent's permission, *Dhp.* 135, 334; *S. N.* 129; *Dīp.* III. 45 *seq.*; *Mah.* 9; *Jāt.* I. 52

Sudhamma, a bhikkhu, living at Macchikāsaṇḍa; he believed to be insulted by the householder Citta, and brought the matter before the Buddha, but had to undergo the Paṭisāraṇiyakamma, *C. I.* 18, 22 *et seq.*; *Dhp.* 262

Sudhammā, one of Magha's wives, *Dhp.* 188, 191

Sudhammā, a therī at the time of the Buddha Kassapa; she took a branch of his Bodhi tree and planted it in the garden Sāgara, *Dīp.* XVII. 19 *seq.*; *Mah.* 95

Sunakkhatta, one of the Licchavi princes at Vesāli, *Majjh.* I. 68

Sunanda, father of Buddha Padumuttara, *Dhp.* 251; *Jāt.* I. 37 reads Ānanda

Sunīdha, a minister of Magadha who built a fortress at Pāṭaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, *M. VI.* 28. 7 *et seq.*; *M. P. S. I.* 26 *seq.*; *Ud.* VIII. 6

Suneru = Sineru? *Dhp.* 190

Sundara, a bhikkhu from Rājagaha, *Pār.* 1. 10. 11

Sundarā, or Sundarī, one of the aggasāvikās of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dh. 131 ; Jat. I. 36

Sundarikā, a river, S. N. 79 ; Samy. VII. 1. 9

Sundarikabhāradvāja, a brāhman, S. N. 79 ; Samy. VII. 1. 9 ; Majjh. I. 39

Sundarī, a therī ; she was the daughter of the Brāhman Sujāta at Benares ; after her father had been converted by the Therī Vāsīṭṭhī, she entered the order with her whole family, Th. II. 312-337 ; Par. Dip. 206 *seq.* She was murdered by the titthiyas at the Jetavana, Ud. IV. 8

Sundarīnandā, a bhikkhunī, daughter of Thullanandā ; she was defiled by Sālha Migāranattā, Bhnī Pār. 1. 1, 2. 1 ; Bhnī S. 5. 1, 6. 1

Supatīṭṭha cetiya, a shrine in the Latṭhivana pleasure garden near Rājagaha, M. I. 22. 1, 2

Supabbā, an upāsikā at Rājagaha, Pār. 1. 10. 23

Suppabuddha, a Sākya prince, Gotama's father-in-law, Dh. 296. He was swallowed by the earth, Mil. 101 ; Mah. 9

Suppabuddha, a leper living at Rājagaha ; he had a conversation with the Buddha, Ud. V. 3

Suppavāsā (Koliyadhītā), a woman belonging to the Koliya tribe ; she had seven consecutive miscarriages, but then she became mother of a son, Ud. II. 8 ; Dh. 212

Suppāra, a port in India where Vijaya attempted to land in his passage to Ceylon, Dīp. IX. 15 *seq.* ; Mah. 46

Suppāraka, a village, the residence of Bāhiya Dārucīriya, Ud. I. 10

Suppiya, a paribbājaka who insulted the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Saṅgha ; Brahmajāla S. p. 1. *seq.* Sum. I. 38 ; D. I. 1. 1, 2

Suppiyā, a female lay devotee, who gave a piece of her own flesh for a sick bhikkhu, M. VI. 23 ; Sum. D. I. 16 ; Mil. 115, 291 ; A. I. 14. 7

Suppiyā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Subāhu, a young man belonging to a seṭṭhī family of Benares, M. I. 9. 1, 2

Subha (māṇava), Todeyya's son, a young man living at Sāvatti; shortly after the Buddha's death he had a discourse with Ānanda, called the Subhasutta (see the following article), Sum. I. 16; D. I. 1. 1

Subodhālāṅkāra, a metrical book by Saṃgharakkhita, Gv. 61

Subhakiṇṇā, the inhabitants of the ninth rūpabrahmaloka, Majjh. I. 2

Subhagavana, a forest at Ukkatthā, Majjh. I. 1

Subhasutta, the tenth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, p. 154 *seq.* Sum. I. 16

Subha, son of the porter Datta; he put King Yasalāla to death and usurped the sovereignty over Ceylon, 60-66 A.D., Dīp. XXI. 45; Mah. 218-220, 222, 254

Subhakūṭa, name of the Cetiyapabbata at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331

Subhadda, with the epithet Vuḍḍhapabbajita, a barber at Ātumā, who was received into the order in his old age; he tried to stir up schism among the priests immediately after the Buddha's death, C. XI, 1. 1; Mah. 11; M. P. S. VI. 40; Sum. I. 3, 12; Smp. 283

Subhadda, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6

Subhadda, Buddha's last convert, Dh. 376; M. P. S. V. 52 *seq.*; Sum. D. I. 1. 4; Mil. 130

Subhaddā, queen of Glory

Subhūtacandana, author of lingatthavivarāṇa, Gv. 63, 72

Subhūti, a thera, Mil. 386, 391; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. VI. 7

Sumaṅgalamātā, a therī; she was born in a poor family at Sāvatti; her name was probably Muttā or Sumuttā, Par. Dīp. 176 *seq.*

Sumaṅgalavilāsini, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Dīgha Nikāya, Gv. 59

Sumana, Anuruddha's pupil, one of the bhikkhus of the West who took a part at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 7; Smp. 294 *seq.*; Dīp. IV. 51; V. 22, 24, Mah. 18, 19

Sumana, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117; Jāt. I. 34; Mah. 1

Sumana, a gardener, Mil. 115

Sumana, King Bindusāra's eldest son, Nigrodha's father, Smp. 301 ; Mah. 23. He was murdered by Asoka

Sumana, Saṅghamittā's son ; he was ordained together with Mahinda and went with him to Ceylon, Mah. 34, 76, 77, 80, 104, 105, 106, 115, 117, 118, 122 ; Smp. 319 *seq.* ; Dip. XII. 13, 26, 39 ; XV. 5 *seq.* ; 28, 93

Sumanakūṭa, the Adam's Peak, also called Samantakūṭa, q. v. Mah. 7, 52, 91, 197 ; Dip. XV. 48 ; XVII. 14

Sumanakūṭavaṇṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Sumanā, one of the aggasāvikās of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dh. 131, 150, 230 : Jāt. I. 36

Sumanā, Prince Sumana's wife, Nigrodha's mother, Smp. 301

Sumedha, a brāhman living at Amaravatī at the time of the Buddha Dīpaṅkara, Jāt. I. 2 *seq.*

Sumedha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117 ; Jāt. I. 37, 38

Sumedhā, a therī ; she was the daughter of King Koṇca of Mantāvati, Th. II. 448-522

Suyāma, one of the eight brāhmanas who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236

Suyāma, an archangel, Jāt. I. 53

Suratṭha, Surat. Mil. 359

Sotattagimāhānidāna, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Soratṭhaka, inhabitant of Suratṭha, Mil. 331

Surasena, name of a country, one of the sixteen Mahājānapadas, A. III. 70. 17 ; Janavasabhas, *ap.* Grimblot, 345

Suriya Kumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares, by his second wife, Dh. 303 *seq.*, *see* Candakumāra

Suriya, an angel, Samy. II. 1. 10

Suruci, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a brāhman, at the time of the Buddha Maṅgala, Jāt. I. 32 *seq.*

Suvaṇṇakūṭa, name of the Cetiyapabbata at the time of the Buddha Koṇagamana, Smp. 330

Suvaṇṇabhūmi, one of the countries to which missionaries were sent at the close of the Council of Patna, most probably the coast from Rangoon to Singapore ; it was

converted to Buddhism by the theras Sona and Uttara, Mil. 359; Dīp. VIII. 12; Mah. 71, 74; Smp. 314

Suvidēhā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Majjh. I. 225

Susīma, name of the Bodhisatta when he was an ascetic at the time of the Buddha Atthadassin, Jāt. I. 39

Susīma, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 9; XI. 1. 2

Susunāga, King Kālāsoka's father, Mah. 15; Dīp. V. 25, 98 *seq.* According to the Vamsatthappakāsinī (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 115), he was the son of a Licchavi king, by a courtesan of Vesālī: when the parricide Nāga-dāsaka was deposed by the infuriated populace, the minister Susunāga became king, Smp. 320

Sūkarakhatā, a locality on the Gijjhakūṭa at Rājagaha, Majjh. I. 497

Sūkarabateleṇa, a cave at Rājagaha, Dhṛp. 125

Sūciloma, a yakkha, S. N. 47

Seta, a mountain in the Himālaya, Saṃy. II. 3. 10; Mil. 242

Setakaṇṇika, a village forming the southern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Setavyā, a town in the Kosala country, Pāyāsis, *ap.* Grimblot, 346; S. N. 185

Setavyārāma, the place where the Buddha Kassapa entered Nirvāna, Bv. XXV. 52

Senāni, a landowner at Uruvelā, father of Sujātā, Jāt. I. 68

Senānigama, or Senāninigama, a village called after Senāni, Jāt. I. 68; M. I. 11. 1

Seniya, a dog-keeper in the Koliya country, Majjh. I. 387

Seyyasaka, a bhikkhu who gave offence in different ways and therefore was subjected to the Nissayakamma, C. I. 9 *et seq.*; S. 1. 1

Seriva, name of a country, Jāt. I. 111

Seriva, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a trader in the Seriva country, Jāt. I. 111

Serī, a king, Saṃy. II. 3. 3.

Sela, a brāhman, living at Āpana, who was converted by

the Buddha, Sum. D. III. 2. 12; S. N. 99; Mil. 167 *seq.*, 183

Selā, a therī, daughter of King Ālavika, Th. II. 57-59; Par. Dip. 181. When she had realized Arahatship, she lived at Sāvattthi, where she was tried by Māra, Samy. V. 9

Soṇa Kuṭikaṇṇa, a disciple of Mahākaccāyana; he obtained the permission from the Buddha that in border countries the upasampadā ordination could be held in a meeting of only four bhikkhus, M. V. 13; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. V. 6.

Soṇa Kolivisa, the author of one of the Theragāthās, M. V. 1; A. I. 14. 2

Sotthiya, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Vessabhū, Jāt. I. 94

Sotthivattthi, a town in the Ceti country, Jāt. III. 454 (v.l. Sāvattthi)

Sona or Sonaka, a thera who went as an apostle to Suvannabhūmi, Smp. 314; Dip. VIII. 12; Mah. 71, 74

Sona, minister to King Mahāsena of Ceylon; he was a partisan of the Thera Saṅghamitta, and was killed with him when on the way to pull down the Thūpārāma, Mah. 235, 236; in the Dīpavaṃsa, he is called Pāpasoṇa, XXII. 70, 71

Sonaka, a caravan chief's son, from Kāsi; during his travels he came to Rājagaha, and met there the thera Dāsaka, who converted him to Buddhism; he became the superior of a thousand theras, and admitted Siggava and Candavajjī, P. 1. 1 pag. 2; Mah. 28, 29, 30; Smp. 292, 313; Dip. IV. 39 *seq.*; V. 79 *seq.*

Sonadaṇḍa, a brāhman, living at Campā, Sum. D. IV. 1 *seq.*; Soṇadaṇḍa; S. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 340

Soṇuttara, a brāhman at Kajaṅgala, father of Nāgasena, Mil. 8

Soṇuttara, a hunter, Mil. 201

Sobhita, a bhikkhu guilty of uttarimanussadhamma, Pār. IV. 9. 7; A. I. 14. 4

Sobhita, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dh. 117; Jāt. I. 35; Mah. 1

Somadatta, son of the Brāhman Aggidatta, at Benares, Dhp. 317 *seq.*

Somadevī, wife of King Vaṭṭagāmini, of Ceylon, Mah. 203-206

Somā, a therī, daughter of the purohita of King Bimbisāra, Th. II. 60-63; Par. Dīp. 182

Somā, a nun at Sāvattthi; she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 2

Soreyya, a town near Takkasilā, Dhp. 204 *seq.*; C. XII. 1. 9; Pār. I. 4

Soreyyasetṭhiputta, the son of a merchant of Soreyya, Dhp. 204 *seq.*

Soreyyatthera, a thera at Soreyya, Dhp. 207

Sovaṇṇapālī, wife of King Paṇḍukābhaya, of Ceylon, Mah. 62, 65, 67

Sovira, name of country, Mil. 359

Hamsavatinagara, the birth-place of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 127, 251; Par. Dīp. 180, 187

Hatthaka Ālavaka, one of the chief lay-disciples of Gotama, Dhp. 213; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3; III. 34, 125; Bv. XXVI. 19

Hatthāḷhakavihāra, a nunnery at Anurādhapura, in Ceylon, Mah. 120-125

Hatthigāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6

Hatthinika, son of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; in the Mahāvastu (ed. Senart p. 348), he is called Hastikaçirsha

Hatthipura, a town constructed by the eldest son of King Apacara, of the Sākya race, Jāt. III. 460

Himācala, the Himālaya mountain, Ab. 606; Himavanta C. VI. 6. 3; S. 6. 1. 4; Sum. D. I. 2. 5; III. 1. 16; VI. 1; VII. 1; Jāt. IV. 8; S. N. 73; Saṃy. II. 3. 5; IV. 2. 10; Mil. 242, 269; Smp. 314

Hiranyavatī, a river near Kusinārā, M. P. S. V. 2

Hemaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 197, 205

Hemamālaka, the Ruwanwaeli Dāgoba at Anurādhapura,
Mah. 88, 97, 108, 125, 202

Hemavata, a yakkha, S. N. 27

Hemavatā, one of the heterodox sects which branched
off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dip. V. 54;
Mah. 21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. = Aṅguttara
 Bhnīpār. = Bhikkhunīpārājika
 Bhnī S. = Bhikkhunīsaṃghādisesa
 Bhnīpāc. = Bhikkhunīpācittiya
 Bv. = Buddhavaṃsa
 C. = Cullavagga
 Cariyāp. = Cariyāpīṭaka
 Dip. = Dīpavaṃsa
 Dhṃp. = Dhammapada
 Gv. = Gandhavaṃsa
 Jāt. = Jātaka
 M. = Mahāvagga
 Mah. = Mahāvaṃsa
 Majjh. = Majjhima Nikāya
 Mil. = Milindapañha
 M. P. S. = Mahāparinibbānasutta
 N. = Nissaggiya
 P. = Parivāra
 P. P. = Puggala Paññatti
 Pāc. = Bhikkhupācittiya
 Pār. = Bhikkhupārājika
 Par. Dip. = Paramattha Dīpanī (quoted in notes to Ud.
 and to Th. I. and II).
 Saṃy. = Saṃyutta Nikāya
 Smp. = Samanta Pāsādikā in the 3rd vol. of Olden-
 berg's Vinaya

- S. = Saṃghādisesa
 Sām. Ph. S. = Sāmaññaphalasutta
 S. N. = Sutta Nipāta
 Sum. = Sumaṅgala Vilāsinī ed. by Davids and
 Carpenter, Vol. I.
 Th. I. = Theragāthā
 Th. II. = Therīgāthā
 Ud. = Udāna

List of Pali MSS. in the British Museum, acquired since 1883.

Prepared as a Supplement to the list published in the "Journal of the Pali Text Society for that year

BY
DR. HOERNING.

I. VINAYA PĪṬAKAM.

TITLE.	No. of Leaves.	Character.	Material.	No. of MS.
Pārājika Aṭṭhakathā	263	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Oriental, 3570
Suttavibhaṅga	205	Do.	Do.	Do. 2768
Cūlavagga Aṭṭhakathā. Defective.. ..	62	Squarechar.	Do.	Do. 3557a
Kammavācam, chs. 1-9. ¹ Defective.. ..	16	Do.	Gilt palm-leaves	Stowe Or. 25
Do., chs. 1-9	16	Do.	Gilt copper-plates	Oriental, 3526
Do., chs. 1-3	12	Do.	Gilt palm-leaves	Stowe Or. 26a
Do., chs. 1-3	12	Do.	Do.	Do. 26b
Do., chs. 1-3	15	Do.	Do.	Do. 27
Do., chs. 1-3, 5, text; and chs. 1-2, text, with Burmese interpretation ..	12	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Oriental, 3422 [Phayre]
Bhikkhu-Pātimokkham ..	21	Squarechar.	Gilt palm-leaves	Do. 3554
Bhikkhuni-Pātimokkham, with Burmese interpretation	58	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Do. 3531
Kaṅkhāvitaraṇī, with Burmese interpretation ..	319	Do.	Do.	Do. 3259
Parivāro. Defective	65	Do.	Do.	Do. 3232
Extracts from Vinayapitakam	9	Do.	Paper	Do. 3472 [Phayre]
Vinayasaṅgha Aṭṭhakathā. Fragment	4	Squarechar.	Lacquered palm-leaves	Do. 3558
Sāratthadīpanī Tīkā. Fragment	1	Do.	Do.	
Vajirabuddhi Tīkā. Fragment	1	Do.	Do.	

¹ These copies of *nine* chapters, which were once rare, have of late become rather common.

II. SUTTA PĪṬAKAM.

TITLE.	No. of Leaves.	Character.	Material.	No. of MS.
DĪGHA NIKĀYO: Pātikavaggo, with Burmese interpretation	238	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Oriental, 3258
Mahāsatiṭṭhāna Sutta, with Burmese interpretation ..	49	Do.	Do.	Do. 3426 [Phayre
Do.	53	Do.	Do.	Do. 3427 [Do.]
MAJJHIMA NIKĀYO: Cūlakam-mavibhaṅga Sutta. Defec-tive	6	Sinhalese	Copper-plates	Do. 2895
SAMYUTTA NIKĀYO: Dhamma-cakkappavattana Sutta. Defective	8	Do.	Do.	Do. 2895
ANGUTTARA NIKĀYO: Sattan-guttara Aṭṭhakathā. De-fective	41	Square char.	Palm-leaves	Do. 3557b
KHUDDAKA NIKĀYO: Vimāna-vatthu Aṭṭhakathā. Frag-ment	1	Do.	Lacquered palm-leaves	Do. 3558
Petavattu Aṭṭhakathā. Frag-ment	1	Do.	Do.	
Ekanipātajātaka Aṭṭhakathā. Fragment	2	Do.	Do.	
Dukanipātajātaka Aṭṭhaka-thā. Fragment	2	Do.	Do.	
Tikanipātajātaka Aṭṭhakathā. Fragment	5	Do.	Do.	
Cattālisaniṭṭajātaka Aṭṭha-kathā. Fragment	2	Do.	Do.	
Candakumārājātaka (i.e., Khaṇḍahālaḥ. of Mahāni-pāta) Aṭṭhakathā. Frag-ment	1	Do.	Do.	
Mahāniddeśa Aṭṭhakathā. Fragment	3	Do.	Do.	
Paṭisambhidāmagga Aṭṭha-kathā. Fragment	3	Do.	Do.	
Apadāna Aṭṭhakathā. Frag-ment	4	Do.	Do.	
Vidhura-Jātakam. Defec-tive	97	Do.	Gilt palm-leaves	Do. 3555
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Mahānārada-Jātakam ..				
Vidhura-Jātakam. Defec-tive				
Mahāvessantara - Jātakam, with Burmese interpreta-tion. Defective	129	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Add. 23,236
Do. Defective	60	Do.	Do.	Oriental, 1043
Cullaniddeso. Defective ..	92	Square char.	Gilt palm-leaves	Do. 3556

III. ABHIDHAMMA PITĀKAM.

TITLE.	No. of Leaves.	Character.	Material.	No. of MS.
Kathāvatthu. Defective ..	211	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Add. 27,492
Atthasālinī	311	Do.	Do.	Oriental, 2783

IV. RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Parittam, with Burmese interpretation	31	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Do. 3428 [Phayre]
Do.	38	Do.	Do.	Do. 3429 [Do.]
Nāmarūpaparicchedappakaraṇam, with Burmese interpretation	234	Do.	Do.	Do. 2861
Succasankhepa, with Burmese interpretation	285	Do.	Do.	Do. 3572
Abhidhammāvatāra Tikā } Saccasankhepa Tikā .. }	263	Do.	Do.	Do. 3001
Abhidhammatthasangaha Gaṇṭhīttānāni, with Burmese interpretation	148	Do.	Do.	Do. 3571
Khuddasikkhā, with Burmese interpretation	151	Do.	Do.	Do. 3369a
Do. Fragment	61	Do.	Do.	Do. 3369b
Sikkhāpadavallaṇam, with Burmese interpretation. Defective	137	Do.	Do.	Do. 3605
Pālimuttakavinayavinicchaya-sangaho	196	Do.	Do.	Do. 3533
Namakāra, with Burmese interpretation ¹	11	Do.	Do.	Do. 3431 [Phayre]

V. GRAMMAR AND LEXICOGRAPHY.

Vibhattyatthanissaya. ..	245	Burmese	Palm-leaves	Oriental, 3532
Vaccavācakanissaya. Defective				
Saddasāratthajālininissaya. Defective				
Kaccāyanasāranissaya ..				
Gandhābharāṇanissaya				
Saddatthabhedacintānissaya				
Ekakkharakosanissaya..				
Vithilakyo	148	Do.	Do.	Do. 3373
Vinayasampinda				
Abhidhānappadipikā, with Burmese interpretation. Defective				
Pāli-Burmese Dictionary of synonymous terms	111	Do.	Paper	Do. 3476 [Phayre]

¹ The same work as MS. Add. 5889; see the last entry in Section iv. of the former list.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

TITLE.	No. of Leaves.	Character.	Material.	No. of MS.
Sandesakathā ¹	8	Sinhalese	Palm-leaves	Orient., 1025 [Childers]
Rājacaritam ²	64	Do.	Paper	Do. 2788
Kośha ³				

¹ Published in the "Journal of the Pali Text Society," 1885, pp. 17-28.

² This is a poem of forty-seven stanzas, composed partly in Sanskrit, partly in Pāli, and partly in Elu. It was composed, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ceylon, by Dharmaloka Terunnānsé, Principal of the Widyalan-kara College, Peliyagoda, Ceylon, and his pupil, Dharmarāma Terunnānsé, master of the same college. The poem is accompanied by a Sinhalese Sanné and an English translation.

³ This is a poem in eight stanzas, composed in Pāli by the same authors as the *Rajacaritam*, and dedicated to Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to Ceylon in 1870. It is accompanied by a Sinhalese Sanné and an English translation.

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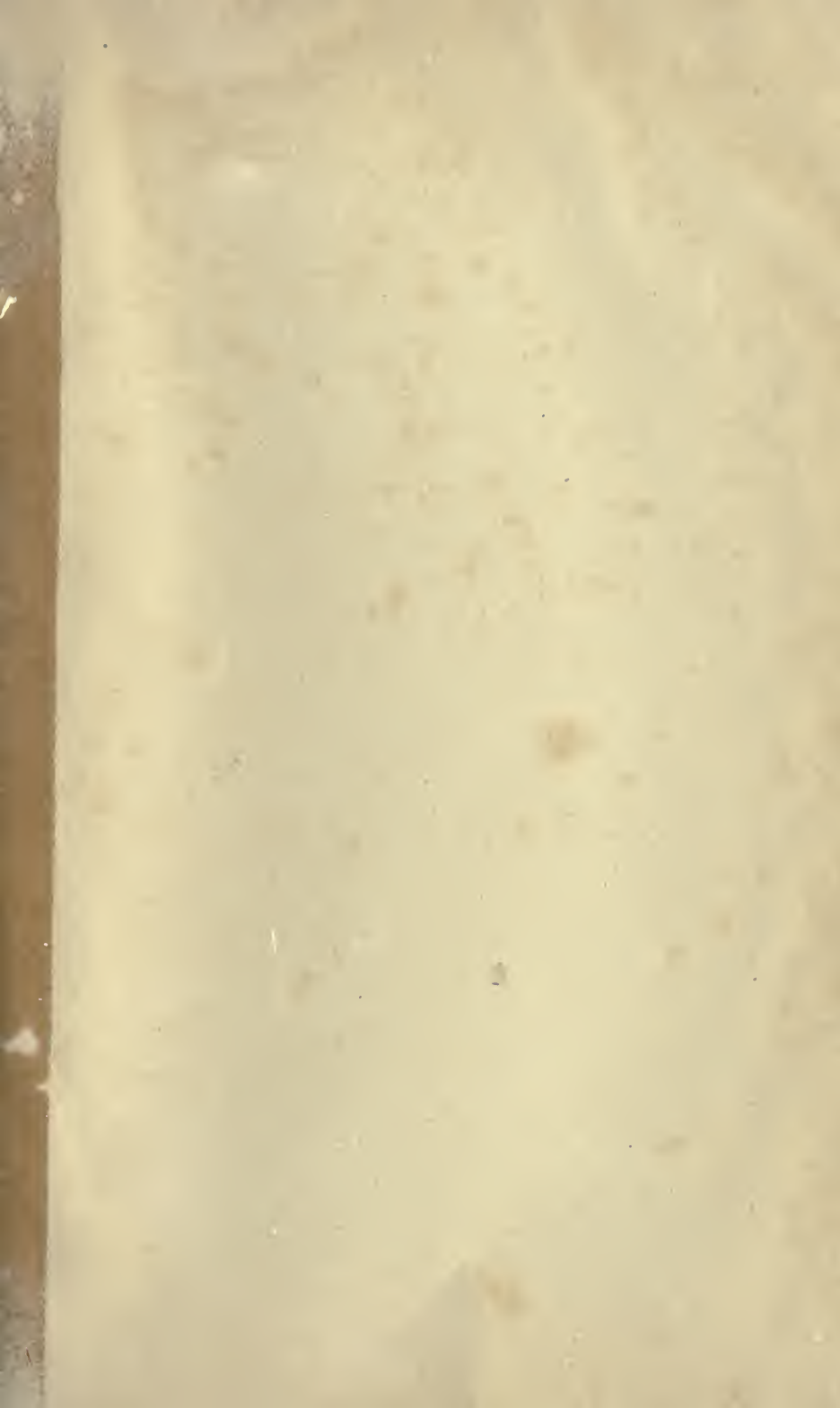
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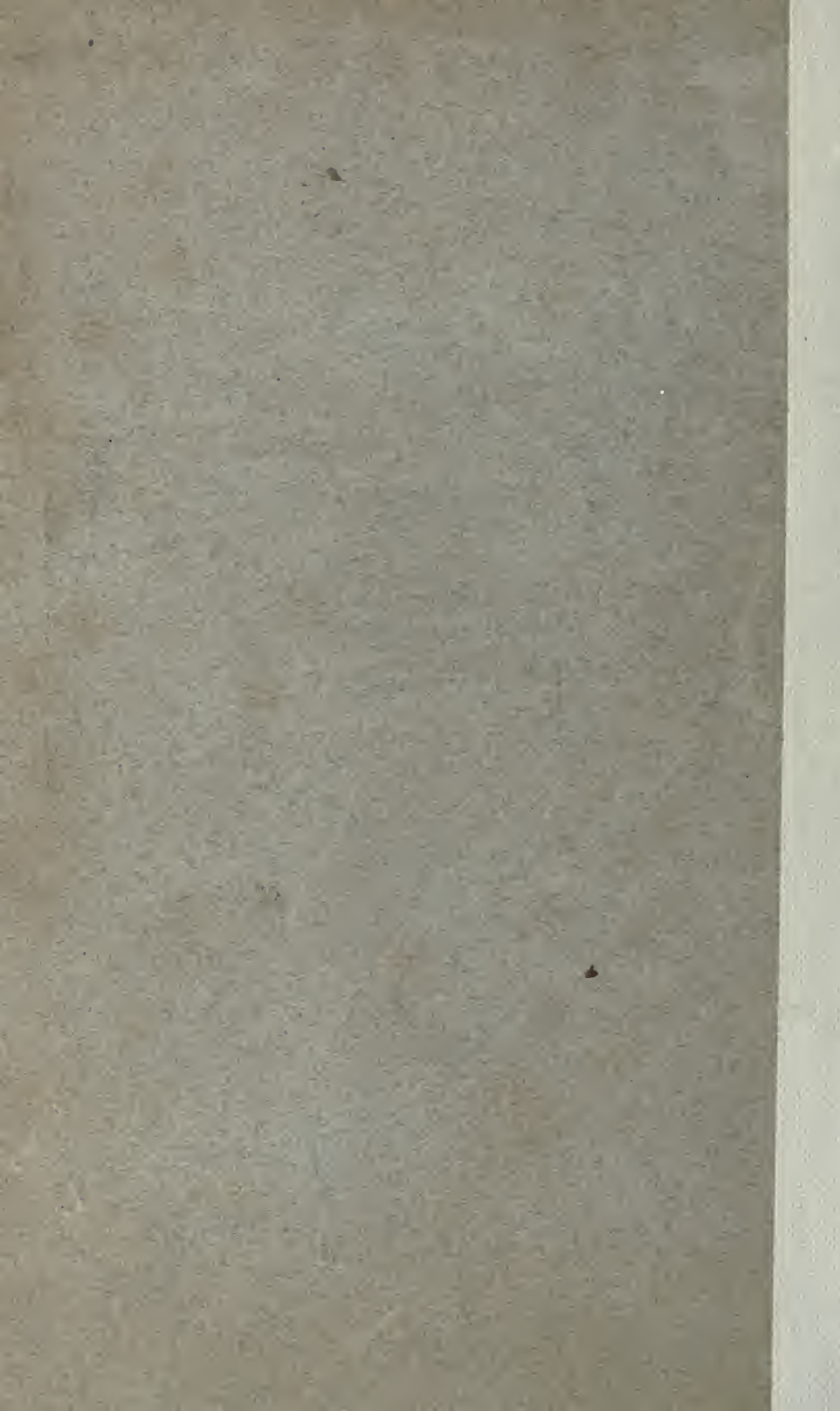
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